THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 46. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS

The Pittsburg Congress—Stirring Address of President Roberts—The Conduct of the Philadelphia Congress—Charges of Fraud and Corruption—The Sinews of War Most Essential—Non-Interference with American Party Politics—Sympathy Evinced by the People in the Success of their Cause, Etc.

PITTSBURG, February 21.—The Fenian excitement still continues. A full representation is now here. One thousand veteran soldiers represent Ireland, on whose deliberations for weal or for woe her future prospects depend.

The House was called to order this morning and Colonel Warren, the chairman of the Finance Committee, reported progress. Mr. Murphy, of Pittsburg, is authorized to receive arms and money.

Ten o'clock to-morrow is set down as the time to receive General Sweeney's report.

Letters containing large amounts of money have been received from different parts of the country. Senators Cary and Daly have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted.

The Finance Committee submitted a report in the afternoon, which was referred for revision. The following committee on resolutions and address has been appointed:—A. L. Morrison, B. B. Daily, James Donnelly, Captain O'Neill, Lieutenant McMahon, R. Gilcrist, Dr. Donnelly, J. W. Fitzgerald, James J. Burns, and John Derby.

On motion a committee was appointed to nominate Senators to fill vacancies, as follows:—Colonel Warren, Captain Magee, Lieutenant Finpaine, Edward McMahon, M. O. Day, John Madigan, John Egan, P. J. Ford, J. Shehan, Colonel A. P. Morrill, Colonel P. M. Dana, Dr. Donnelly, John Derby, M. Duffy, P. Kaars.

At three o'clock President Roberts and General Sweeney entered the hall and were received with the greatest demonstrations of delight. After the excitement had subsided President Roberts proceeded to address the House as follows:—

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Brothers of the Senate and House of Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood of America:—The present session of the Senate and House of Delegates, in joint session, is one which must be regarded as the most important assemblage convened since the formation of the Fenian Brotherhood. It is only a few short months since the representatives of the organization, many of whom are now present, assembled at Philadelphia, at the call of your then recognized authorities, to decide upon such action as was required to place the Brotherhood in a condition to meet the exigencies of the times—to develop its strength and resources, and apply both in the most practical and direct method to the achievement of the grand object for which the organization has been built up by the Irish people here and at home—the rescue of our native land from a foreign and uncongenial power, and the elevation of our suffering brethren to the dignity and blessings of free manhood, such as is to-day the birthright of the people of this republic. At the Congress assembled at Philadelphia, a fact which had been for some time previous becoming apparent was soon resolved into a certainty, that the great body of the Brotherhood, the earnest, patriotic, and unselfish workers in the ranks, were far ahead of those who assumed to lead the organization; but when prompt and decisive action was demanded as the result of years of seeming preparation, were found incapable or unwilling to carry out the desires of the Brotherhood.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Money was freely poured into the treasury with a generosity unparallelled under like circumstances, but the results produced in return were of so trivial a character that the representatives of the Brotherhood were convinced of the necessity of making such a change in the governmental system of the organization as should guarantee in the future greater energy and more productive results, while at the same time it would give to the Brotherhood better security for the responsibility of its officers than was afforded by the old system, while you, in return for the blind confidence required from the members of the Brotherhood, had little else on the part of officials than the exercise of an arrogant spirit and an irresponsible power, better suited to a despotism than a voluntary association of freemen for the propagation of freedom and constitutional liberty. To remedy the unsatisfactory condition of affairs of the Brotherhood, and in order to place itself in a position to command and make available the sympathies and confidence of the American people, a constitution was adopted for the government of the body, modelled after the Constitution of the United States, as far as the latter was found applicable to the circumstances, embodying the purest principles of democracy, and ratified by the unanimous consent of the representatives of the Brotherhood, within sight of the building where the Declaration of American Independence was promulgated.

VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ORDER.

But scarcely was the ink which traced its lines upon the paper dry when it was violated in spirit, and ere it was two months in existence it was entirely disregarded and trampled on by the man who had been elected under it to the position of President, and who, in the presence of the assembled delegates, with hand uplifted to heaven, swore to respect, defend, and uphold it. An attempt so revolutionary in its character, and so repugnant to the spirit of liberty and the principles of representative government was calculated to destroy the efficiency, and would have imperilled the very existence of the Fenian Brotherhood, had the men to whom your representatives confided the care and supervision of your interests been unworthy of their trust or forgetful of the high responsibility resting on them.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

Fortunately twelve out of the fifteen Senators proved the wisdom of the choice by which they had been selected from your body by remaining true to their oaths of office. They met the issue sorrowfully but firmly, and in the manner provided for by the Constitution. Finding the temperate remonstrances to which they at first confined themselves of no avail, and that the funds of the patriotic masses who contributed were being recklessly squandered on objects foreign to the purpose of the organization, in violation of the constitutional provisions which forbade expenditure of money without a direct appropriation by the Senate, and that the safeguards with which the Congress of Philadelphia had surrounded the issue of bonds as a means for raising revenue for military purposes were being disregarded and overthrown, opening the way for unchecked fraud and corruption, while the money appropriated for the carrying out of the plans of General Sweeney was withheld, finding that every vital principle of the constitution was spurned by the President and the advisers with whom he had chosen to surround himself, the Senate took the only course left open to them under the circumstances, and exercising the constitutional powers delegated to them, impeached and removed the officials who had proved so unmistakably their unfitness for the positions they had made subservient to their evil purposes, to the great injury of the organization and of the character of the Irish people. Few bodies would have withstood the shock to which the Fenian Brotherhood was exposed. It has come forth unscathed and strengthened from the ordeal, and the very crisis through which it has passed, while rendering necessary the assembling of this Congress, has placed it in your power to demonstrate to the world that the dauntless men of the organization are still in the majority, resolved to maintain the doctrines of republicanism as embodied in their constitution, and are still true to the principles which for years they proclaimed as the foundation of the Fenian structure, and that these principles are still to guide and govern us, to brace our energies, to rekindle our dormant hopes, and to nerve our arms to strike for liberty, our race, and our native land.

The meeting of the Congress was, in my estimation, and in that of the wise and patriotic men with whom I consulted, unavoidable. No matter what the expense might be, the losses sustained by your absence from your homes and business, and, above all, the loss of precious, priceless time to the cause of Ireland, every moment of which is like beads of gold gliding through the grandest opportunity which has ever presented itself to an exiled people, to endeavor to give liberty to their race, and a republican government to their native land. All these considerations were duly weighed, and I considered it of paramount, nay vital, importance that you should confer once more, and decide upon the future course proper for the Brotherhood to pursue.

THE BROTHERHOOD SHOULD FORGET PAST DISSENSIONS.

The past is gone; it is buried with disappointed hopes and neglected opportunities. Let us endeavor to forget what cannot benefit the cause of Ireland to remember. Much has been lost, but much, very much, has been gained. We have purified our organization from the dross which is inseparable from the growth of all large bodies. We have rescued it from the grasp of an arbitrary and despotic power, whose influence, like a funeral pall, cast its shadow over our patriotism and repelled thousands of patriotic Irishmen from uniting with us in our efforts for Irish regeneration. We have inspired confidence in our honesty, our patriotism, and in the purity of our motives. We have proclaimed that the rights of the humblest member in our ranks are sacred and must be respected:—that an honest difference of opinion, properly expressed, is not a justification for doubting a brother's patriotism, much less for stigmatizing his character.

WHAT THE IRISH IN AMERICA HAVE PROVED.

We have proved that the Irish people in America, gaining wisdom from the bitter experience of centuries, and learning democracy at the very fountain of true liberty, discard utterly and forever the last vestige of feudalism which sought to supplant the manhood of the nineteenth century with slavish and degrading prerogatives of the dark ages. It is to the future we must look; it is for the future of the Irish people at home we must look, and it is for Ireland, her alone, that we must strike.

The great duty of the Congress, and that, if wisely and earnestly carried out, will make it memorable in history, and will place the names of its members on rolls of immortality, is to decide upon the plans to be submitted by General Sweeney, Secretary of War, for further operations. It is the first time in the history of the Fenian Brotherhood that a military plan has been submitted to Congress, or, in fact, that was ever known to exist or was ever conceived.

THE FUTURE HISTORY OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

It marks an era in our history, and it is for you to determine whether that history shall contain records of brave deeds, noble actions, battles fought, and campaigns successfully terminated on Irish soil. No matter where they may begin, I give my unqualified support to the general features of that plan, believing that it is the only one which, under present circumstances, military men could approve of, or for which we should be justified in jeopardizing the lives of the brave men who are ready to risk them for the cause.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE HOUR.

It is practicable, though surrounded with difficulties which are not insurmountable, if we properly realize the advantages of the hour, and are prompt, bold, energetic, and yet discreet in our movements. Its details are clear and explicit, and the estimates required for carrying them out will be submitted with them to a committee of experienced soldiers, to be appointed by your honorable body, for their inspection and approval. They are of so important a nature that it would be injudicious to refer to them more fully here.

THE SINEWS OF WAR FOR THE BROTHERHOOD.

In consequence of the illegal assumption of power by my predecessor, the bonds which were to furnish the sinews of war for the Brotherhood are rendered valuless, and the plates, with all other property of the Brotherhood, with the exception of some ten thousand dollars which the Treasurer (Mr. O'Rourke) saved from the general wreck, are held by the late executive and his officials. It will be necessary for you to consider and decide upon a new issue, and to see that the requirements of your Constitution are rigidly adhered to in order to protect the organization and the public from fraud.

MONEY IS INDISPENSABLE.

Money is indispensable; without it nothing can be done. A portion had to be borrowed lately on the personal credit of some of the Senators to fulfil our contract for the purchase of arms. I suggest that this Congress, if it determines for action, give guarantees that the means required by the Secretary of War shall be forthcoming in time to meet contracts made on the strength of your promise. While we incite the criticism of men who are patriotic it is absolutely necessary that we should have the most decided proofs that those who profess to be with us recognize the binding force of the Constitution, and sustain the action taken under it, in order that we may know our actual strength and our capacity for self-government.

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH PARTY POLITICS IN AMERICA RECOMMENDED.

I recommend to this Congress that before they adjourn they disclaim in the most solemn manner any intention, desire, or inclination to use the power of this organization for the purpose of influencing in any form party politics in America. It is entirely foreign to our aims and repugnant to our patriotism, and those who would attempt to traffic on the sacred impulses of Irish hearts deserve and should receive the scorn and detestation of all true men. Assure the press and the people of America that we repudiate such an idea now or at any future time.

MR. ROBERTS' REASONS FOR ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENCY.

I was urged to allow my name to be used for the office, but I positively declined. I believe I can do better service in the ranks, and at the same time gratify my own feelings. I should be pleased to see General Sweeney elected by you as my successor. His military experience, patriotism, and talents, in my opinion, eminently qualify him for the position, and the people will have confidence in his administration. I took the helm of our noble ship at the rising of the late storm. I held it while infamy lashed her sides and sent a torrent of folly and falsehood over the pilot and crew; but the danger is now past, and I shall resign the position to your hands, being amply repaid by the knowledge that I have done my duty.

GENERAL SWEENEY AND THE SENATE.

I should indeed be unworthy of your confidence were I insensible to the aid rendered and the sacrifices made for our cause by your Senators. Watchful of the interests of the Brotherhood, patient under great provocation, and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, they are an honor to the organization, and deserve the most unbounded confidence of their constituents. The most thorough accord and unity of ideas have existed between the Executive, General Sweeney, and the Senate.

THE SYMPATHY EVINCED IN THE CAUSE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The late tour of General Sweeney and myself through portions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee not alone astonished by the manner in which your representatives were received, but inspired me with renewed hopes and confidence in our ability to carry on a long and vigorous struggle. The great heart of the people beats with a strong and earnest pulsation. On every side we found the deepest interest manifested in the cause of Ireland, and received the warmest expressions of encouragement and support from Americans, as well as from our own people.

There is a deep feeling of hostility in the hearts of the American people which bodes evil to Britain, and in my opinion a war between England and America would sweep a tornado of pent-up passion over this country, which would array one-half the male population in arms. It would be the most popular war ever waged by a nation, and I believe its results would leave England ruined, and America, in extent of territory and power, the foremost nation of the earth, and make her the savior of oppressed nationalities to-day.

COOLNESS AND DELIBERATION THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOUR.

I should be untrue to my manhood and false to my God were I to seek to influence your judgments by an appeal to your passions. The occasion demands cool and wise deliberation. Ireland calls to us; we can aid her. Our brothers are imprisoned; can we rescue them? Liberty is banished from the soil of Erin; can we restore it with the talons of the eagle in the folds of our own sunburst or twined around the harp? While its strings shall vibrate to the cannon's roar and be attuned with the sabre's clash shall the shamrock on our native hills be nourished with the blood of the oppressor or forever allowed to decay beneath the mangled form of his victim.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.—*New York Herald.*

From Texas.

GALVESTON, February 17.—The Convention is still in session. Mr. Jones made a proposition to divide Texas into three States, for a balance of power in the Union. The Committee on Elections reported that four of the delegates had not been pardoned. The Committee on changing the State Constitution reported in favor of making all changes which were best for the present and future, which was tabled.

GALVESTON, February 19.—The report of the Committee encouraging immigration and opposing the Stay laws, and against a special law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks, was adopted.

A report was made in favor of the following amendment to the Constitution:—

That no slavery or involuntary servitude shall exist in the State of Texas, except as a punishment for crime. Negroes shall have the right to sue and be sued, to make contracts, hold property, and be tried by the courts, and in suits between whites and blacks they may testify in their own behalf.

A resolution was introduced to prevent the obtaining of damages for imprisonment under Confederate rule.

The Massachusetts Legislature Against the President's Veto.

BOSTON, February 22.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, a series of resolutions were introduced regretting the course of President Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's Bill, and asserting that it is the duty of the President to give the negroes that protection for which the national honor stands pledged, and to which the gallant conduct of the colored soldiers entitled them.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House refused to receive a resolution thanking the President for his veto message, by a vote of 90 to 18.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—Cotton more active, with but little doing. Sales at 34@36c.

The Administration members persist in absenting themselves, but a quorum was had to-day.

A grand mass meeting will be held here to-morrow to endorse the President and the Administration. Delegates are coming from all parts of the State. Business will be suspended, and the military will unite in the celebration.

A grand billiard tournament will be held here next week.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—The editors of the Louisville *Journal*, *Democrat*, and *Courier* have united in the call for the mass meeting at the Court House to-morrow night, to endorse the course of the President.

The military and civic societies will celebrate Washington's Birthday to-morrow.

Massachusetts Billiard Championship.

BOSTON, February 22.—A match game of billiards, carom, 1500 points, for the championship of Massachusetts, was won last evening by E. Daniels, of Boston, L. W. Langdon, of Florence, being his competitor. The game occupied nearly five hours.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, February 22.—Cotton excited, and has advanced 1c. Sales of 32,000 bales of middlings at 46c. Gold 136. Sterling Exchange 46.

THE CAUSE OF FEVER AND AGUE.—In the January number of the *American Journal of Medical Science* there is a most valuable discovery announced by Dr. J. H. Salisbury. He has satisfied himself that the real cause of fever and ague, in what are called malarious districts, is to be traced to a plant called the *Aqua Palmella*, one of the lowest known forms of vegetable organism. The spores and oblong cells of this plant are, it seems, elevated by the exhalations rising up from the heated earth in the night, when the atmosphere has become cooler. The breathing in of these spores is said to be the cause of the fever and ague. Indeed, it would seem that they possess a powerful medical effect, useful to some—constitutions predisposed to consumption, for instance—yet destructive to others, through the fevers produced. It is supposed that, by proper arrangements, the knowledge of these facts will lead to the extirpation of the plants in many regions, and a more proper treatment of the disease. It will thus tend to render places habitable by white men where before they could not subsist.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

THE FENIAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

ANOTHER FENIAN AMMUNITION FACTORY IN DUBLIN.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE TO BE ISSUED BY SPAIN AGAINST CHILI.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, February 22, 10 A. M.—The *Cuba* has arrived, with Liverpool advices of February 10, via Queenstown February 11. Her news is two days later.

The *Erin* arrived out on the 8th and the *North American* on the 9th.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of intended questions to the Government, to learn if representations had been made to the United States regarding the Fenian machinations.

The ship *Wanota*, for Melbourne, with three hundred passengers on board, foundered after a collision in the Bay of Biscay. All hands were saved.

LIVERPOOL, February 10—Evening.—United States Five-twenties closed at 67¼@67½. The Paris Bourse is flat, Rentes closing at 68f. 75.

QUEENSTOWN, February 11.—The *Asia* has arrived from Boston.

LONDON, February 10, P. M.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution, by a large majority, protesting against the attempt of the Supreme Court to restrict the liberty of speech.

QUEENSTOWN, February 11.—Arrived from New York, *Dirigo* at Cadiz; from New Orleans, *St. Genevieve* at Havre, *Carolina* at Queenstown, *Rosetta* at Barcelona; from Mobile, *Eliza* at Liverpool; from Savannah, *Mont Blanc*; *Evening Star* and *County of Pictou* at Liverpool.

In the House of Commons Mr. Watkins gave notice that he would, on the 16th, ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any or what representation had been made on behalf of her Majesty's Government to the United States with reference to the Fenian organization in America, and more especially with regard to the employment of American officers and the issue of bonds by the so-called Irish Republic.

In the debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech, The O'Donohue enlarged upon Irish grievances, and moved an amendment to the address declaring it to be the duty of the Ministry to examine into the causes of Irish dissatisfaction, and to remove them.

After a general debate on Fenianism, in the course of which it was charged that the conspiracy was of American origin, and that Seward was the real head centre, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 146 to 25, and the address was agreed to.

The Cattle plague was the leading topic in both houses of Parliament. The *Morning Herald* believes the existence of the Ministry depends on the way it deals with this subject.

The Dublin police had discovered a second extensive Fenian manufactory of ammunition in that city. Some soldiers, charged with Fenianism, were being court-martialled. Official despatches from the French Minister at Washington to his Government respecting the Bagdad affair had been received. He announces that the United States Government has fully decided not to allow itself to be drawn into a conflict with France through filibusters or agents of Juarez.

The Spanish Government has decided to issue letters of marque and reprisal against Chili, upon proof that Chili has adopted this mode of warfare.

The Ministers of State announced in the Cortes that Peru was probably at this time in open hostility with Spain.

It is reported that the Italian Government had sent an energetic note to Madrid, in consequence of the serious declarations concerning Italy in the Spanish diplomatic book.

It is stated that Austria is about to send a note to Prussia, firmly refusing the demands of the latter in regard to the Duchies.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 10, P. M.—Cotton flat. Sales to-day 7000 bales, at a partial decline of ⅛d. Sales to speculators and exporters, 2000. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions firm.

LONDON, February 10.—Consols for money 86¼@86⅜. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £108 000. Illinois Central, 74¼@74¾; Erie, 52¼@52¾; United States 5-20s, 67¼@67½.

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore"

NEW YORK, February 22.—The *City of Baltimore* has arrived with Liverpool advices of February 7, anticipated by the *Cuba*, which arrived this morning.

Washington's Birthday in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 22.—This is a pretty general holiday, and business is mostly suspended throughout the city. American flags are waving over all our Union houses and business places, but in the Southern sympathizing sections very little respect is paid to the occasion. All public buildings and banks are closed, and we have beautiful weather.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 21.—The Union State Convention to-morrow will be largely attended. Caucuses were held to-night for a general interchange of opinion and discussion of the question of endorsing the President or Congress. The conservative element seems to be in the ascendancy, but both wings are disposed to harmonize.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

Lieut.-General Grant and the President.

The *National Intelligencer* says it feels warranted in contradicting the representations which are extensively published, that some alienation of feeling between Lieutenant-General Grant and the President was evoked as a consequence of the matter of the suppression and revival of the Richmond *Examiner*.

Supporters of the President.

It is reported that Secretary Seward, Mr. Raymond, and Representative Delano have left this city for New York, for the purpose of making speeches in support of the President and his policy.

Governor Fenton

is in this city. He is understood to strongly disapprove the President's veto message of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, as a most unfortunate act, and fraught with dangerous consequences.

Opinions of the Cabinet.

The statement that Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Denison, and Welles sustained the President's Veto Message, in Cabinet meeting, is generally credited here. It is said that Cabinet Ministers, in confidential conversations, do not deny it.

The Feeling in Ohio.

The following despatch from Ohio was received here to-day. It is from a source eminently qualified to know whereof he speaks:—

"The people are furiously indignant. Ohio is good to-day for 50,000 against Johnson. Great enthusiasm prevails in favor of Congress."

Cabinet Rumors.

The statements telegraphed hence that there is to be an immediate and general disruption of the Cabinet are entirely groundless, as we are assured upon the best possible authority. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday there was the usual personal cordiality, although the differences of opinion between those who favored and those who opposed the veto are irreconcilable. The statement that Mr. Speed will shortly retire seems to be founded on something more than ordinary rumors, and is an event quite dependent as to time and circumstance upon that gentleman's own volition.

Circular from General Baird.

Major-General Baird, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana, has published a circular to the planters of St. Martin's, in reply to certain resolutions adopted by them at a meeting to regulate contracts with freedmen, in which he compliments them for their liberality and justice, and speaks of the resolutions as highly creditable to them, but suggests a few improvements that would render the rules provided by the resolutions acceptable to all parties concerned.

The Author of the Message.

The authorship of the President's veto message is variously assigned. The opinion which most generally obtains in Congressional circles is that it is the handiwork of several doctors, with the prescriptions a good deal mixed. Montgomery Blair is popularly assigned an important part in its authorship.

The Pardon Business.

Over three hundred pardons have just been completed, and issued mostly to North Carolinians. On Tuesday eight pardons were granted to Alabamians.

Smuggling.

Advices received by Hon. N. Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, from our Northern frontier, state that considerable impetus has been given to smuggling by the tone of some of the English newspapers, which openly advise Canadians to practise it, in revenge for the indisposition of the United States to renew the Reciprocity treaty.

Colored Schools.

Several of the colored school buildings here were dressed in mourning last night on account of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Celebration To-Day in Washington.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday is being more generally observed here than for many years. The Government departments, banking houses, and places of business are closed, and there is a general display of flags. Also a parade of fire companies, etc. Both houses of Congress are closed, and the members are attending the ceremonies in the House.

At their hall, the association called the "Oldest Inhabitants," are celebrating the day; and at Grover's Theatre a pretty large political demonstration is in progress, with speaking going on within the building, and at two stands outside. Tom Florence is the engineer of this demonstration, which is of the Democratic stripe.

The resolutions adopted eulogize the Constitution as it exists, enlarge upon its indestructibility, urge the admission of Southern members, oppose any new rule in the qualification of electors, denounce the District suffrage bill and negro equality, uphold the President's veto, deprecate the "disheartening treatment of our erring but repentant fellow-citizens of the South by the House of Representatives," and unqualifiedly endorse the policy of the President.

These resolutions are to be presented to the President this evening by the meeting *en masse*, and it is supposed that the President will speak at some length in response.

President Johnson, ex-officio President of the National Monument Association, presided at their meeting to-day, at their hall.

They were addressed by the venerable Philip R. Kendall, of the Washington bar, President. In a response to allusions made to the impediments being thrown in the way of restoring all the States, he said he thought all good citizens should labor to bring all the States back to the fold of the Union.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Cotton quiet; sale of 2200 bales at 46c. Sugar, fair to fully fair, 14½@15½c. Molasses, prime to choice, 92c. Gold, 136¼. New York sight, ¼ discount. Sterling, 46½. Freight to New York, 34; Liverpool, 11 1-16.

The Mississippi High Court of Errors and Appeals have decided unanimously that the Stay law is unconstitutional.

THE RACE.

THE "WINOOSKI" AGAINST THE "ALGONQUIN."

THE LATE TRIAL ON THE SOUND.

Official Report of the Chief Engineers of the Bureau of Inspectors, Steam Machinery.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GENERAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, STEAM MACHINERY UNITED STATES NAVY, NEW YORK, February 19, 1866.—Sir:—The undersigned, appointed by you to conduct the experiments with the competitive machinery of the United States paddle-wheel steamers *Winooski* and *Algonquin*, have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of the result of the trial on Long Island Sound for maximum power of machinery and speed of vessel, and for economy of fuel under these conditions.

It will be followed by a full report, embracing the results of all the trials at the wharf as well as of that on Long Island Sound, together with our conclusions from the same, and all the data *in extenso*.

THE OBSTACLES TO THE FULL PERFORMANCE OF THE RACE.

The trial on Long Island Sound was intended to embrace eight consecutive double runs, between Execution Rock Lighthouse and Faulkner's Island Lighthouse, passing around both. Each double run measured on the vessels' track was, according to the coast survey chart, 113 geographical miles, but a violent storm, accompanied with weather so thick as to prevent the lights being seen beyond a mile or two, and the refusal of the pilots to run in it, terminated the trial after the *Winooski* had performed three double runs, or 339 geographical miles, and the *Algonquin* two double runs, or 226 geographical miles. Our data and results are accordingly for these distances respectively. Both vessels ran a portion of the distance on the next run, but that portion is omitted, because the exact position of the vessels could not be determined when they decided to anchor. During the running time the wind was a gentle, variable breeze, and the water smooth. At each terminus of the route a large field of ice was encountered, whose resistance greatly lessened the speed of the vessels while passing through it, and the speed was also decreased by the turning of the vessels around each terminus.

THE CONDITION OF BOTH VESSELS.

Neither vessel steered well, but they were about equal in this particular; which, of course, still further lessened their speed. The machinery of both vessels was in excellent order. That of the *Algonquin*, after the completion of the wharf trials, had been for two and a half months in the hands of the contractor, for repairs, during which time he had renewed all the vertical tubes of the boilers, substituting a new circulating pump, etc. etc.

THE INJURIES TO THE "ALGONQUIN" NOT MATERIAL.

In the course of the trial the feed pump worked by the main engine was inoperative ten and a half hours, during which time the boilers were supplied by the auxiliary steam pump; as, however, this pump draws the feed water from the hot well, its substitution in no way affected the performance of the machinery. The counterbalance of the eccentric broke at the commencement of the trial, but its fracture was not of the least importance. A paddle on one of the wheels was also broken; but it took place on the return of the vessel to port, and not during the trial.

THE "WINOOSKI'S" ENGINES UNIMPAIRED.

With the machinery of the *Winooski* there was no accident or derangement, and it performed throughout with the same regularity, smoothness, and noiselessness of motion which characterized its previous performance at the wharf.

THE APPLICATION OF THE BLOWERS.

On board the *Algonquin* the blower was used; but as it delivered the blast into an open fire-room, its efficiency must have been very small. The steam-jet in the smoke-pipe was in use, and with a boiler pressure of 68 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere, was doubtless very efficient in forcing the draft. On board the *Winooski* the blowers were not used. They are two in number, driven by an independent steam cylinder, and delivered their blasts into the ashpits of the boilers, which are closed by two tight doors; when employed, an enormous rate of combustion can be obtained, and a supply steam much exceeding that used during the trial. A steam-jet (a duplicate of that of the *Algonquin*) in the smoke-pipe, was employed during the trial, with a boiler pressure of 38 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere.

THE VACUUM.

The machinery of both vessels was fitted with surface condensers, and neither was obliged to "blow off" during the trial. The vacuum in the *Algonquin's* condenser was less than that of the *Winooski*; but as it resulted from insufficiency of condensing surface, and not from air leaks, it was attended by a correspondingly high temperature of feed water, which, to a great extent, compensated this disadvantage.

THE DRAUGHT OF WATER.

At the commencement of the trial the *Algonquin's* draught of water was 8 feet 5 inches forward and aft, and the *Winooski's* draught was 8 feet 10 inches forward, 8 feet 8 inches aft. The difference of 4 inches in the mean draught was an allowance made for the deeper false keel of the latter vessel; both vessels being presumed to be in other respects identical, as they were constructed from the same building directions and mould loft dimensions.

THE PADDLE-WHEELS OF BOTH VESSELS COMPARED.

The paddle-wheels of the *Winooski* consist each of twenty-four paddles. Each paddle was 9 feet in length and 16 inches in breadth, and its outer edge was placed at the distance of 12 feet from the centre, making the diameter over the paddles twenty-four feet. The total area of paddle surface in one wheel was 288 square feet. With the vessels at the above draught of water the deepest immersion of the outer edge of the paddles was three feet six inches. The paddle-wheels of the *Algonquin* were arranged by the contractor as he desired.

Each wheel consisted of 36 half paddles, 18 on each side, and placed opposite the interspaces of those on the opposing side. These half paddles would have been equispaced had each wheel consisted of 48 of them instead of 36; but, by the omission of 12, six at diametrically opposite points, an empty space, equal to that due to those paddles so spaced, was left at those portions of the circumference of the wheel. All the half paddles were of the same length—namely, five feet—but they were of unequal breadth, being so made and arranged in the circumference of the wheel, for the purpose of producing a regular rotary motion, with a high pressure of steam and high measure of expansion used. The breadths of the consecutive paddles, in inches, were as follows, namely:—15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 24, 21, and 21. The length, from outside to outside, of a pair of half paddles was nine feet, caused by their overlapping one foot at the centre.

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Situation.

From the Times.

A course of lectures is in progress in Brooklyn, in which Carl Schurz, Wendell Phillips, and Henry Ward Beecher have spoken on the aspect of national affairs. Mr. Schurz contented himself with an essay on political economy in general, devoting himself to the culture of Mr. Johnson in the colored classics in particular, while Mr. Phillips, in his bland and oleaginous manner, damned the Administration, and classed the President with Burr, Arnold, and poor old Jeff. To an audience of his fellow-townsmen, larger by far than those which assembled to hear his predecessors, Mr. Beecher spoke on Tuesday night for an hour and a half in a manner as felicitous as his matter. Standing squarely on the rock of universal liberty, of equal rights to all mankind, he remembered that there were two sides to every question, and suggested in his peculiarly humorous way that the ultra friends of the negro were so very near him that they failed to see him in his proper light, and that in their eagerness to do him a benefit they were, by injuring everybody about him, doing him an essential injury.

Without entering upon a discussion of the provisions of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he sustained the President's action, saying that his veto had produced upon his mind a strong and deep impression. His eulogy of the President, his tribute to his personal and official purity and honesty, were eminently gratifying to an audience which a week before had been insulted in the person of their Chief Magistrate, and his argument in favor of the immediate admission of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, was received with a storm of applause, equalled only by the burst of laughter which greeted his reason for leaving South Carolina out in the cold. We regret that we cannot reproduce the address entire. It was full of point, pith, and fire, and will produce a sensation throughout the country second to no one thing that has fallen from his lips before. His friends and those of Governor Parsons, of Alabama, will be pleased to note that he denies point blank the statement made by Mr. Phillips in regard to the reception awarded Governor Parsons and his proposition for a loan of $1,500,000 in Boston.

The Fenian Regiment in Want of New Clothes.

From the Times.

We understand that the 99th Regiment New York National Guard, Colonel John O'Mahony commanding, have made application to the Inspector-General's Department for the necessary certificate to enable them to make requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for new uniforms. During the summer of last year numerous Fenian celebrations were held in and around this city, and on each occasion the grounds were kept clear by companies from this 99th National Guard, who appeared in the uniform furnished them by the State, and who carried arms drawn from our State arsenals. In one instance we were cognizant of a company from this "Fenian Regiment," as they are popularly styled among a certain class, doing guard duty at a Fenian celebration held at Elizabeth, N. J. The fact of a Fenian guard, drawn from the ranks of the 99th, doing military duty at the portals of the "Fenian Congress," so called, was animadverted upon in these columns, and we find in the recent report of the Inspector-General official comment upon this outrageous proceeding:—

> "The improper use of these uniforms is even frequently allowed by the officers, an example of which has occurred recently. The deliberations of the several branches of the Fenian Government in this city have been guarded by persons clad in the National Guard uniform. It has been observed that very many of the members are possessed of loose ideas in regard to public property; they consider their uniforms as gratuitous gifts, at their own uncontrolled disposal, and, if recklessly injured or lost, they argue 'the State is right.'"

These fellows now ask the State of New York to buy new breeches for their precious limbs, and put them in passable condition to guard the doors of some Union-square "State Department." They ought to have the clothes and the arms now in their possession stripped from them, and be ignominiously dismissed from military service.

Great Britain has done us grievous wrong; we have abundant cause of complaint; but we can never be so far wronged as to imitate her base example, and to permit upon our soil the organizations of expeditions aimed at her safety.

These Fenians are as harmless as Nick Bottom in their roar; yet if they are to bellow in our uniform, and get arms from our arsenals to keep the vulgar American mob away from the doors of their "State Departments," we should not be surprised if the idea got abroad that we winked at, if we did not directly encourage their illegal organizations. If they want new uniforms they can buy them in Ireland at less than half the price charged in Broadway. How soon may we expect to hear that they are cheapening the Dublin market?

Mr. Stevens and Tennessee.

From the Times.

To some other weaknesses, Mr. Stevens now adds indiscretion. So long as he refused admission to Tennessee, in common with other States, on the ground that its rights had been forfeited by rebellion, there was an appearance of principle in the refusal. We might not accept it, but at least we were inclined to respect it. All this is changed, however. Mr. Stevens now avows that Tennessee shall be excluded, not on the score of principle, but by way of punishment. The distinguished Tennesseean who occupies the Presidential chair, has dared to utter his convictions clearly and courteously, but firmly, and Mr. Stevens, with a pretense of liberty on his tongue, and a pretense of conscientiousness in his conduct, threatens to visit his wrath, not upon the President, but upon the State to which the President belongs.

We call this an indiscretion on Mr. Stevens' part. It leaves him no principle to talk about. It exposes him as a factionist.

If Tennessee was entitled to favorable consideration on Monday, as Mr. Stevens admits, Tennessee is equally entitled to favorable consideration to-day, whether Mr. Stevens loves the President or not. And to talk of disregarding the claims of Tennessee because President Johnson vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, is to show an obliquity of moral vision not exactly in harmony with the character of a great reformer.

Rebel Fun.

From the Tribune.

The officers of the United States forces stationed in Virginia recently gave a ball in Richmond, and invited the attendance of many Virginia ladies. Some saw fit to attend, others to stay away, as it was their perfect right to do. The Richmond *Examiner* had an account of this ball which held up every lady thus attending to scorn and loathing, as recreant to the memory of her dead kindred, false to her native State, and callous to every noble impulse. A more malignantly traitorous and fiendish article has rarely appeared; and General Terry, commanding in Richmond, after counselling with General Grant, felt constrained, in the interest of peace and loyalty, to suppress the *Examiner*.

The editor came to Washington and persuaded the President to overrule General Grant and let him resume his issues. To effect this, he told the President that the report of the ball "was written by a local reporter, and without my (Pollard's) knowledge, and really in a spirit of fun." Now, as the *Examiner* made a boast that the report had sold its entire edition, and that copies could no longer be furnished, we must think that its conceptions of veracity seem about on a par with its notions of fun. The fun evinced in the ball report is exactly that which battered Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter—"only that, and nothing more."

It need not be added that the *Examiner* is a vehement champion of what it calls "President Johnson's policy," and especially of the instant admission of all the Rebel States.

Opening of Parliament.

From the Tribune.

We gave in our paper of yesterday the Queen's Speech, with the reading of which the English Parliament was formally opened on February 6. As is usual with both the English and French documents of this class, the address was entirely non-committal on nearly all great questions. Its reference to American affairs is very brief, and a little less reserved than the corresponding passages in the speech of the French Emperor, as will be seen from the following comparison:—

VICTORIA.	LOUIS NAPOLEON.
"I have observed with satisfaction that the United States, after terminating successfully the severe struggle in which they were so long engaged, are wisely repairing the ravages of civil war. The abolition of slavery is an event calling forth the cordial sympathies and congratulations of this country, which has always been foremost in showing its abhorrence of an institution repugnant to every feeling of justice and humanity."	"North America, issuing victoriously from a formidable struggle, has re-established the Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France which forgets no noble page of her history, offers up sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintenance of the amicable relations which soon will have had a century's duration."

The English address, it will be observed, is at least outspoken on one point—the abolition of slavery—while the French reference to this event is as studiously cold and indifferent as all the remainder.

The great battle-ground between the two parties, during the session, will be the Reform bill, the Jamaica massacre, and the Rinderpest. It is strange that the Opposition should have selected the last as the chief wedge to be used by them for ousting the present Administration.

Kentucky.

From the Tribune.

The Rebel army tried repeatedly to take Kentucky during the war, but failed. Since the war stopped, they have tried again, and succeeded. Twenty thousand paroled prisoners from Lee's, Johnston's, and Hood's armies are now the arbiters of the State, which has become more heartily Rebel than South Carolina. Thus, elections were recently held in the districts nearest Cincinnati for Senators, and the candidates supported by the Rebels succeeded in each. The Union vote was as large as ever before, but the Copperhead, swelled by the returned Rebels, overbalanced it. South Carolina has ratified the Constitutional amendment; Kentucky repeatedly and contemptuously rejects it. The State will never again give so heavy a pro-slavery majority as she gave McClellan; but she will probably give twenty thousand majority next year, and consign her negroes to virtual slavery by acts of her next Legislature. She has not been whipped; South Carolina *has*, and by so much the better for it. Kentucky badly needs reconstruction.

The Veto—A New Departure or the Dissolution of the Republican Party.

From the Herald.

The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has fallen like an exploding bombshell among the rank and file of the dominant party in Congress. Though somewhat prepared for a return of the bill with his objections, they did not expect a catalogue beyond the reach of a compromise; they seem to have had no apprehension that their pet measure of Southern reconstruction would be cut up by the roots. The proceedings in both Houses yesterday betray an extraordinary degree of disappointment, excitement, anger, and perplexity in the Republican camp. All this, under the circumstances, was however to be expected. It is true the conservatives of the Senate, on the vote to pass the bill over the veto, finally met the question in the proper spirit and killed this pet scheme of the Radicals. But it is to be regretted, nevertheless, that in the midst of these fulminations of war against the Executive there were so few indications of a disposition in either House for a treaty of peace as to suggest nothing but cross-purposes and confusion worse confounded henceforward, to the end at least of this session of Congress.

Unquestionably the issue presented in this veto against the theory and policy of the joint Committee on Reconstruction is so broad, so distinct, and so far beyond the landmarks of a compromise as to submit but two alternatives to Congress from which to choose—the abandonment of the programme of the Reconstruction Committee or the abandonment of President Johnson. The House incline to the latter alternative; but what can they hope to gain by this course? The Southern restoration policy of President Johnson carried the Republicans victoriously through all the Northern State elections of last autumn, from Maine to California; and in preparation for the opening New England elections of the present year the party still depends for its success upon its adhesion to Andrew Johnson. What, then, will most probably be the consequences of a break between the party in Congress and the Administration? The demoralization and disintegration of the party throughout the country and in Congress itself, wide-spread confusion in our political affairs, and fruitless legislation, for a year or two longer at least, upon all the great questions of the day so urgently demanding a settlement. What else can we expect from a declaration of war against the Executive from the legislative department of the Government under the present state of things?

The Administration may survive without the co-operation of Congress but the dominant party in Congress cannot survive a rupture with an Administration of its own choosing. To cast loose from the Administration is like cutting off the right wing of an army; it leads to the inevitable rout and dispersion of the main body. The time has come when favorite theories, pet projects and foolish notions of party pride must be cast away in view of the paramount interests of the country, and the manifest line of action necessary to sustain the party before the people. It is evident now that the Southern policy of the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction means nothing but an "irrepressible conflict" with the Administration; that it is a policy of obstructions to Southern restoration, and nothing else. It is equally manifest that the President's policy of simple, feasible, and positive measures for the speedy restoration of the South has taken a firm hold upon the public mind of the whole country. Like Webster's famous mariner, therefore, the Republicans in Congress, with the clearing away of the fog, and the first unclouded glimpse of the sun, should proceed to take an observation, in order to ascertain how far the winds and the waves have driven them from their true course.

In plainer terms, there should be at once a general caucus of the Republicans in Congress on the momentous questions of their present situation and their future course. The veto indicates the proper course to pursue. It suggests the saving necessity of a new departure—the abandonment of the course marked out by the Committee on Reconstruction and the discharge of the committee itself, the admission of the members returned from the South upon their individual merits, as in other cases, and the general adoption of the simple, safe, and popular programme of the Administration. In this way the integrity of the Union, of the Treasury, and of the Republican party can be secured against all possible contingencies; while on the opposite tack the party goes the way to certain destruction, and with serious results to the country in retarding the restoration of union, peace, law and order, harmony and prosperity all over the land.

The scheme of enlarging this Freedmen's Bureau into a permanent and all-pervading military establishment, and of making in its behalf the Treasury of the United States an almshouse for the feeding and clothing of the masses of the Southern blacks and idle white refugees, is a scheme which cannot stand against the veto before the tax-paying American people. The true course, therefore, of their Republicans in Congress is to abandon it and the Committee of Fifteen, and fall in with the safe, simple, and acceptable Southern policy of President Johnson.

Begin at the Beginning.

From the World.

We have received a circular, addressed to editors and the publishers of arithmetics, setting forth the importance of uniformity in the weights and measures employed by the civilized world. Among its sixty-one signers we find eight presidents and thirty professors of colleges; ten principals of high schools; an agent and a secretary of State boards of education; a school superintendent; two State geologists; a member of the Coast Survey; a rear admiral; the secretary of the Smithsonian; and four private citizens who have made their names eminent in science. They solicit our attention to the following facts:—

1. The decimal system of weights and measures which has the metre for its base is in partial or exclusive use in nearly all the countries of Europe, and its use is increasing.
2. In almost every department of science these weights and measures are sometimes employed, while in some departments all others are obsolete.
3. The terms of the system are gradually becoming more common, and will doubtless at no distant day be met with in popular journals.
4. Preliminary steps have been taken by two different branches of the United States Government looking to the possible adoption in this country of this, or a similar system, in place of the incongruous weights and measures in use. In case of such an adoption by the Government, the necessary inconvenience attending the change by the people will be very largely diminished, if the metrical system shall have been previously taught in the schools.
5. This system is, however, left out from many of our best arithmetics, and in most of the remainder, if not in all of them, it is very imperfectly developed.

In view of these facts the signers urge:—

1. That to the arithmetics now published an appendix be at once added that shall contain a full explanation of the "Metrical System of Weights and Measures," and of their relation to the weights and measures now in common use, and that the whole be illustrated by suitable and numerous examples.
2. That in every revised edition of arithmetics now used, and in every new arithmetic, a proper development of this system have a place in the body of the work, and that in examples for the practice occurring thereafter there be frequent reference to these weights and measures.

We would gladly see the movement in favor of a uniform system of weights and measures expedited by means still more radical and comprehensive. The eminent men who concur in the appeal begin at the right end when they propose to reform our unwieldy system by training in a better one the generation which is to work the computations of commerce, art, and science, after our own adult slates are broken, and our worn-out scales have kicked the beam. "*Maxima reverentia pueris debetur*"—take care of the sophomores and the savans will take care of themselves.

Through the daily drudgeries of business, and the painful pilgrimages of science, the mature man of the nineteenth century carries a burden which hampers him at every step, which has no plea of necessity to make it tolerable, no advantage to compensate it, but which is still borne as unconsciously as the ponderous Mexican saddle is borne by a native mule, ignorant of anything lighter since his colthood. Perhaps in the present, as in all other reforms, the most hopeless obstacle to be encountered by its friends lies in the fact that people born into a faulty system grow up in ignorance of its defects, and insensible of its discomforts. Fortunate, indeed, will it be for the reform, the reformers, and the reformable, if an adult generation stop at indifference to its advantages, instead of going on to an absolute complacency with them. In dealing with children the case is much more hopeful.

The reformer of weights and measures, who meets proscription, prejudice, pseudo-conservatism of all kinds among the fathers, finds nothing but a fair-field among the boys. In the school-room he disturbs no surveyor with the prospect of having to paraphrase his field-book; no grocer objects to burning his pecks and bushels for him; no tailor is appalled at the expense of a new set of tapes and the job of learning the new marks on them; here the reformer sets no carpenter trembling for the intelligibility of his foot-rules; he puts no navigator in a stew over his log; he arrays against him no publican's stoups and barrels; he terrifies no coal-vender with the bill for a new platform-scale, and the necessity of selling his weights as old iron; he treads on the toes of nobody's laziness, nobody's fondness for ancient methods, symbols, and nomenclature. On the elementary benches he finds the first jury which has not made up its mind and expressed its opinion.

If there be any partiality it is on his side; for, unless boys have greatly changed since we ourselves ranked in their noble army of martyrs, the man who enters a school-room with proposals to simplify the way through that melancholy morass of Entick's territory known as "reduction" and "denominate fractions," must, indeed, be hailed as a bearer of glad tidings. So, then, if the signers of the circular can induce arithmetic-makers to insert sections or appendixes descriptive of the rational system of weights and measures, there is no doubt of their success in thoroughly disgusting the next generation which is to gauge and poise the world, with the system—or, more accurately, the no-system—now in use among Anglo-Saxon nations. Singularly enough, considering their weights and measures, these are also *the* scientific and commercial nations of Christendom.

The signers show a well justified confidence in the intrinsic reasonableness of their movement when they ask for it simply "explanation" and "development" to the understanding of children. Nothing else is necessary. Grant those, and the pupil will not wait for a barrister's plea in behalf of its excellences to make him thoroughly in love with a method of denominate numbers which, compared with that now in vogue among us and the English, is as superior for all the purposes of practical life and science as the decimal system of notation by Arabic numerals to the Roman, employing the letters of the alphabet.

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General Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General Pleasonton, U. S. Army
Hon David Wilmot, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge Capron, New York city.
Rev. Dr Marshall of Pittsburg, Pa.
Edwin Forrest, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. Hall, of Philadelphia.
Rev. Daniel Clark, Illinois.
Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
George H. Earle, Attorney at-Law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, No. 707 Sansom st.
Dr. George W. Freed, Lancaster city, Pa.
Dr. Wm. B. Brown, Girard House.
Rev. Mr. Mallory, Norristown, Pa.
Albert H. Nicolay, No. 52 William st., New York city.
C Cummings, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. Shurtleff, No. 3722 Market street.
John M. Buist, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. Merchant, Germantown, Philadelphia.

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our new mode of applying Electricity and its different modifications in the cure of all diseases.

The old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city, are especially invited to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may be enabled to treat disease with much more success, and produce cures in one-half the time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.
An interesting circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,
2 15 10t PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—We will remove to the spacious building No. 1230 WALNUT Street about the 26th of this month, our present building being too small for our extensive practice. DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD.

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AND
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AND GILT MOULDINGS!
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PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINE DIAMOND WORK.
WATCHES,
Of the most celebrated makers.
SILVER-WARE,
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, in great variety.
REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.
Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones bought for Cash. 12 20

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smthlyrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 15

For The Evening Telegraph.

PATER PATRIÆ.

John Marshall, loved and honored, long
Columbia's Chief Justice, strong
In eulogistic praise, once said—
"Great Washington, now mourned as dead,
Was first in War, first in Peace,
First in the hearts, that ne'er will cease,
To reverence the name and deeds
Of him, who served our greatest needs!"

Thus spake the sage, now passed away,
To join the Mighty Soul, whose sway
O'er freemen, met to celebrate,
Throughout the world, this natal date,
Is as enduring as the skies;
George Washington, brave, good, and wise,
Outranks all men who outlive time,
His memory dear to every clime!

H. C. L.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1866.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

"WORK AND WORKMAN."

The Dignity of Toil.

INTELLIGENCE ITS ELEVATOR.

Henry Ward Beecher's Lecture.

Concert Hall was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the lecture of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, upon "Work and Workman."

Upon his introduction, by Mr. George W. Eddie, and throughout his address, the eloquent speaker was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Beecher said:—I am, this evening, to speak to you upon the subject of Work. By work, I mean the application of human physical force to matter; any process by which the human body changes visible substances to profitable uses, is work. I thus define it that you may discriminate between brain work and merely hand work. It is hand work that I mean.

Brain work is apt to be undervalued by the mere handworkers. To the man all day long on his feet, exerting every muscle of his whole body to the severest physical results, there is something real and visible in work.

All day long the chopper swings his axe, and at sundown he has something to show for it: trees prostrated, cords of wood heaped up, the ground covered with chips. But the man of thought sits for six hours in his chair—thinking—writing. The fire burns cheerily, the wind does not buffet hard, and what can he show for it that compares with this load of wood? And yet they who know both by experience tell us that brain labor is severer than hand labor.

Muscular toil is more toilsome, but brain toil is more expanding. Besides, the resulting consequences are different. Work gives sleep; thought rewards it. Muscular work secures digestion; brain work is apt to impair it. Bodily work and health usually go together, and the poorest man on earth, with health, is better off than the richest without it. We carry our purest treasures in our veins. Give us health, and we can spare almost everything else.

Work, on the whole, declared Mr. Beecher, has had but a hard time of it in this world. It has built up the State, but never governed it. Labor has been, for the most part, enforced either by authority or necessity, and regarded almost always as a misfortune, sometimes as a disgrace. In our own more enlightened day, we can scarcely conceive a period in which manual labor should be an obstacle to peaceful honors. Yet, in some of the Grecian States, he who had trafficked could not hold office until ten years of probation had cleansed him from the enormity of this. Were politicians now compelled to serve ten years of probation ere they could engage in business, what good might not result to the community.

Mr. Beecher traced the progress and contempt of labor in the past, and declared it is a curious exception why husbandry has been an exception; but it ever has been. Labor has ever been a dividing line in society; those who could live without it have been the wealthy class, the aristocracy; those who had to work have been called serfs, peasants, laborers, and now the working classes. So long as the latter were content to labor patiently, and not repine beyond their station, they were treated civilly, and received some share of complaisant kindness; but when they wished for the right of suffrage they were condemned and oppressed.

We have seen the like in this country. Many States have denied the right of self-government in our own days to their laborers. But the workmen of the North will never stand on their true level until all labor is made an honor, for the disgrace attaching to one attaches to all.

Mr. Beecher referred to the oppressive enactments which English statesmen had imposed upon the colonies to prevent the development of all branches of industry, and characterizing those oppressions as the one that directly led to the American Revolution.

This present generation has witnessed two of the greatest epochs of history. The liberation of twenty millions of serfs and the freeing of four millions of slaves, thus fulfilling the prophecy "A nation shall be born in a day!" These acts are not merely individual occurrences, but are the landmarks of a great progressive movement. The world is moving onward.

Men long hesitated to accept the doctrine that suffrage, like liberty, is not bestowed by society, but is an inherent right of man. In England but one man in six votes; and all the politics of that land hinges upon this question. It may be said that the door of the future is to be opened by the iron key held in the hand of the iron men of Great Britain. It is now declared that to labor should be given opportunity for improvement and education. It is now maintained that to labor belongs the right of leisure as well as to capital, which now alone possesses it.

The remedy is not through fault-finding, but depends upon the action of the workmen themselves. There are two causes that affect this question. The first is the settled impression of the public in all ages, and now as much as ever, that all pursuits of labor rank lower than the professions which require more brainwork. In support of this proposition Mr. Beecher declared that the thought workers must ever rank the hand workers as the soul of man is greater than his body.

The second cause is, while there is a kind of complaint at this ranking of things, we shall find that the laboring classes pursue precisely an analagous course. In explanation of this assertion were stated the disposition of the various classes of workmen to judge of their respective callings. The principle that solves the views that would elevate labor, is what of his own mind a man puts into his own work that determines its value.

Unthought, unthinking labor, is always lowest. Can a man only bring his muscles? The ox can pull much more than he. But has he any education to add to the power of his hand? That at once increases the price and the estimation of his work. If a man mine only the iron, that work of the collier is the lowest; the smelter is much higher; the smith out-ranks him, and he of the smith, who among his compeers, possessing the most brains, will surely and inevitably outstrip in power and general judgment the others. Work then ranks itself by its degree and kind of mind power.

The workman properly is to be estimated by the labor which he does; we are only able to rank a man according to what he produces. A man who sweeps the street may be a Shakspeare, but we are not bound to presume it. If a man is content or obliged to leave his work represent his capacity, he must be content to let that be the standard of comparison. If one is discontented, let him prove his power, and he will be recognized. It is the development of the concrete powers of man that must be considered.

Thus man who wishes to rise higher must do it by the increase of his own power. It is the blessing of education that can elevate his position. The thoughtful may say this is a hard thing to say, that a workman can only rise by raising his power of intelligent work, when there are so many spheres of work in which a man has but little scope for advancement. What shall the farmer and those of like positions do? That is a fair question. Every man should be judged by his work; if that does not take all his efforts, let his mind turn into new channels, fructifying and improving others.

Work may be divided into two provinces. First, that whose nature is such as to give scope and remuneration to the whole mind of man. Secondly, that in which the work has not sufficient comprehension or interest to remunerate a man's thoughts.

Happy he whose genius is suited with his work so that he turns his whole spirit and efforts to it. The professional man has the boon of finding novelty in his work, and of having it retrieved from the hard, coarse details. Woe to the drudge; woe to the slave, to that most servile of slaves, who contents himself by serving his passions; woe to him who binds his life down to labor, and has no brain-efforts of improvement.

Glorious is the American world, which opens four sources of improvement to man outside of labor, the household, the leisure hour, social ambition and citizenship.

That man who, loving his wife and children, devotes himself to his lowly toil for the support and care of his household, is ennobled by his daily work.

In this country the leisure hour is a great boon. Any man who here grows up poor owes that to his passion, not to his poverty. No doubt ninety per cent. can be declared to be thus created. The eight hour question will be settled eventually by the great laws of supply and demand. If a man does not put more labor into the eight hours than he did into the ten, then the value cannot be equal. But if the extra bought intelligence of the two hours' rest is acquired, the result can be achieved by that only.

The third sphere to which labor can emancipate itself is by social ambition. The child of genius, the wealthy, and the like, can take care of themselves. Foreign labor is content to go out as it came in, but the American laborer is always working on an inclined plane, and working up his family to a higher grade in society. Every laborer or mechanic would be the better for running into debt at his first start in life. Yes, by running in debt! Let him buy a little lot, and have a home by incurring debt, and if that does not stir him up and make him more lively and saving, to pay the interest and part of the principal, nothing else will, according to experience.

This goodly city of Philadelphia is the great one of the country in this greatest of aspects. I do not measure society by the top, but by the bottom. Owning his own house, as he does here, the workman is a man, independent, honest and honorable.

Lastly, the aspect of citizenship. Next to the duty of man to his God is his duty to his country. Especially might every workman see and work in this light. The road to the Presidential chair is as short from the log cabin as from the lawyer's office. A parent passing from here who whips his child may be correcting the future Senator. Pray let the whipping be well given.

All the world bowed down reverently and sorrowfully to honor the honest wood chopper, dead; and now, while the tailor-boy is sewing together the tattered garment of the Union, the way is shown to be open to the lowest citizen to reach the like position.

Is there anything more pitiful, is there anything more wicked than for parents to bring up children ignorant of all ways of doing work? The Jews say, "He who does not teach his child how to work, teaches him how to steal." Most unhappy is the poor young man, born rich, ignorant of all manner of work, who loses the wealth which was everything he was worth.

If one inherits wealth, he may be excused for not working for a living; but he should not be ashamed of working. Far better would it be if all worked more. The laboring man is apt to think only of the body; the professional man of brain. Far better for them to train themselves to a change of occupation—a realization.

Every American child should know how to use his hands. No boy is educated without he knows how to do most things. No one is a true Yankee who does not know how to steal a trade by watching with his eyes. Among other powers he can write a sermon, or listen to one, or any other kind of drudgery that society may require.

Mr. Beecher paid eloquent tribute to General Banks, the bobbin boy, to Senator Wilson, the cobbler boy, and to others who had won their way upward to the highest posts from the lowliest stations. How contemptible the dandy fops, who strive to make themselves feminine, without any womanly grace, affection or purity.

In regard to American homes, we are in a transitional period. The days of servant classes are past. They begin now to aspire to something higher. We are in a transition state between an intelligence in servants an aspiration for intelligence.

Mothers and sisters doing the work in the good old times were healthier and happier in many, many respects. Let the servants in part now go. This will retrench expenditures and extravagances; bring families on a truer, simpler living, and we shall visit to see folks, not to eat their bread.

This is peculiarly the age of work and workmen, and now is the time for every pulpit that has preached religion to sound out the necessity of intelligent changes, first borne of religion. Every editor, teacher and schoolmaster should feel inspired with this great coming future of this continent, when every man and every child shall be educated into the knowledge of the dignity of labor and the nobility of citizenship.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL.—The first annual report of the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia contains many interesting statements in reference to its progress. The Association was organized on the 19th of February, 1865, and committees appointed to canvass the city for members. During the year the committees obtained over six hundred and fifty reliable members, each to pay $5 per annum. Soon after the organization, a few members of the Board obtained subscriptions for the purchase of a suitable property, and succeeded in securing a building and about 1½ acre of ground, at a cost of $8000. The present occupants of the property hold a lease, which expires in April next, at which time the Association will obtain possession, and, with but little alterations to the building, be prepared to open the hospital. Since the organization of the Association, $10,330·45 has been received from dues, life-membership, etc., and $8611·25 has been paid out, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1719·20, with $3859·20 to be collected. It is intended to add to the hospital an asylum for the destitute, aged, and infirm. The following board of officers has been elected:—Alfred T. Jones, President; Isidor Binswanger, Vice-President; Samuel Weil, Treasurer; Mayer Sulzberger, Secretary; H. J. Hunt, Assistant Secretary; H. W. Arnold, for the unexpired term of Edwin W. Arnold, resigned; William B. Hackenburg, S. Alexander, Raphael Teller, and Samuel Hecht, managers, for three years.

UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE.—The commencement exercises of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery took place last evening at the College, Ninth and Locust streets. After prayer and music, Joseph S. Fisher, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degrees upon the following-named gentlemen:—

M. Wilcox, Pa.
L. Atkin, Ind.
Robert L. King, Ohio.
J. S. Van Marter, N. J.
Daniel Arnold, Ohio.
A. J. Leslie, Ohio
Eli J. Thayer, Jr., Mass.
Cyrus Babcock, N. Y.
Wm. B. Stoner, Maine.
B. H. Bartlett, N. H.
W. M. Caldwell, Ohio.
John Kinsley, N. J.
W. Lutes, Canada West
O. L. Southworth, N. Y.
Jos. Morrison, C. West.
J. Lewis Compton, Md.
J. B. Wilford, N. Y.
C. W. Ewing, Pa.
R. Hubbel, N. Y.
A. Huntsinger, N. Y.
Jos. Shreve, N. J.
J. M. F. Browne, Miss.
H. B. Piper, Pa.
C. P. Atkinson, N. J.
Thos. B. Miller, Phila.
Rufus B. Weaver, Phila.
C. Bulkley, Pa.
R. P. Crandall, N. Y.
F. D. Gridley, N. Y.
C. P. Andrews, N. Y.
Robt. McQuillan, C. W.
Robert H. Kline, Phila.
D. B. Von Cavania, Eng.
L. T. Bean, Pa.
F. M. Tate, Iowa.
A. P. Fields, Pa.
Geo. W. Seachman, Pa.
Wm. Hargreaves, Pa.
P. F. Taylor, Mich.
Eli M. Morehouse, Minn.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE MEETING.—The stated monthly meeting of the Institute was held last evening, at the Hall, S. Seventh street. After the usual business of the evening, Mr. J. G. Moore described and exhibited an ingenious instrument called the Geoselenean, by which many astronomical facts can with facility and precision be explained and demonstrated. The Secretary, in the course of his report on new inventions and discoveries, exhibited a beautiful set of Geissler tubes. These tubes, containing different gases and solids, exhibit, under the influence of the electric discharge, the most beautiful and wonderful effects of light and color. Some curious novelties were also shown in the shape of packages of paper, a sheet of which, lighted and thrown into the air, burned with bright colored light, without smoke or ashes.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.—Three lads, named William Henry Lynch, Frank Ribant, and Francis H. Lane, were arraigned yesterday afternoon, charged with forging the name of John B. Montgomery to five checks on the Western Bank—one for $153, one for $150, one for $40, one for $110, and another for $136, making a total of $589. Detective Franklin was notified of the forgeries, and he succeeded in arresting Lynch, who had collected the money on the last check. The defendant acknowledged to have been implicated in the forgery, and also informed Franklin of the guilt of the other named lads. Lane was employed in Mr. Samuels' office, which communicates with Mr. Montgomery's office. The juveniles bought watches, hired carriages, etc., and spent the money recklessly. They were committed to answer.

THE PENN WIDOWS' ASYLUM.—A large meeting was held last evening in the Kensington Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Marlborough and Richmond streets, in behalf of the Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women. Addresses were delivered by the Reverend Alfred Cookman and the Reverend Dr. Alday, appropriate to the occasion. The annual report of the institution presents the following facts:—Number of inmates January 2, 1866, thirty-four; deaths during the year, four. Mary A. Freas, Treasurer, reports that she has received during the year past the sum of $5831·50, and expended $5382·20. The Legislature appropriated $1250 of the sum named, and the balance, $4131·50, was received from contributions, fairs, donations, bequests, etc.

EMBER DAYS.—Friday and Saturday will be the ember days which follow the first Sunday in Lent. These days are of great antiquity in the Christian Church, and are days of solemn fasting. In the Protestant Episcopal and Catholic Churches special prayers are offered up on this day for those who are about to be admitted into holy orders, and in Catholic countries the ordination of clergymen usually takes place on Ember Saturday. The object of the observance of the ember days is to consecrate to God the four seasons of the year by "penance" in the Catholic Church, and in both churches to obtain His blessing on the fruits of the earth, and to beg of Him worthy ministers for His Church. During this week "indulgences" can be obtained in the Catholic Church on the usual conditions.

A DOUBLE CRIMINAL.—William Hirst had a hearing yesterday afternoon at the Central Station upon two charges—First, with deserting his wife; second, with the larceny of one hundred and fifty dollars, the property of one Winfield Baldwin. The prisoner was committed to answer both charges.

DEAD INFANT.—A small box containing a dead infant was found yesterday afternoon on a lot at Twenty-third and Green streets, in a heap of dirt. The Coroner was notified.

NEW PAPERS.—Adams Express Company place us under obligations for late Southern and Western papers.

A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, sends us the latest received number of *All the Year Round*, *Once-a-Week*, *Cassell's Paper*, etc.

G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, favors us with *Harper's*, *Atlantic*, and *Our Young Folks* Magazines for March.

John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, has our thanks for *London Society Magazine*, *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Fun*, *Beau Monde*, *Harper's*, *Leslie's*, *Godey's*, *Atlantic*, *Our Young Folks*, and other magazines.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.—At the meeting of the Press Club yesterday afternoon, several new members were elected. After the transaction of the routine business, an essay was read by Mr. William Cunnington. The subject was "Army Correspondents." The essayist entered at length on the trials, troubles, bluffs, privations, hardships and "hard tack;" want of sleep, break-neck scenes, danger, anxiety, etc., which our army correspondents experienced at times during the Rebellion.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—The sudden death of Joseph J. Redner, of this city, will be mourned by a large number of our citizens. Although only in his thirtieth year, he had long been an active business man, and was regarded as one of the most industrious members of the Stock Board. He was at his office on Walnut street, above Third, on Friday last, but upon returning home was attacked with the disease of which, yesterday morning at an early hour, he died.

SLIGHT FIRES.—The alarm of fire last evening, shortly after six o'clock, was caused by a slight fire occurring at the house corner of Michelson and Cresson streets.

The alarm of fire this morning, after twelve o'clock, was caused by a slight burning in the second story of the heater manufactory of Charles Williams, on Market street, below Eleventh.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING,
THE GORGEOUS FAIRY LEGEND,
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
OR
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
produced after
FOUR MONTHS' PREPARATION,
AT AN EXPENSE OF $8000.
Act 1—Scene 1—The Ice-bound Coast.
Scene 2—Ocean Mists—Cavern of the Ice Witch.
Scene 3—The Frozen Sea.
Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhalla.
Act 2—Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff.
Scene 2—Sweno's Castle—The Abduction.
Scene 3—Fall in Sweno's Castle.
Scene 4—Palace of the Ice Witch.
MAGICAL CHANGE,
FROM THE ABODE OF DRUDA TO THE NORWEGIAN COAST.
Act 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle.
GRAND PROCESSION.
Trial by Battle—Treachery—The Charm.
Act 4—Magnus Sweno and the Packet.
Scene 2—Temple of Odin, the War God.
FROZEN SEA AND THE WRECK.
AN ARCADIAN SUNSET,
AND THE AERIAL REALMS OF THE SUN GOD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 24,
Second day performance of
THE ICE WITCH.
THE ICE WITCH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THURSDAY, February 22, CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH NIGHT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
First time of the interesting military Drama of
THE SENTRY OF THE NIGHT.
Coci (the Corpulent Private)..........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Last time of Tom Taylor's great Comedy of
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
Grand National Selections..........Hassler's Orchestra
An address, written by the eminent lawyer D. P. Brown, Esq., will be spoken by Miss Effie Germon.
CHARACTERISTIC TABLEAU.
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
will be sung by Miss Germon, Messrs. Walcot, Fawcett, and every lady and gentleman of the Company.
To conclude with the naval spectacular Romance of
THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
ARRIVAL OF "SAM."
THIRD NIGHT OF THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR
MR. CHANFRAU,
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN, C. S. PARSLOE, and the author, DE WALDEN.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
DE WALDEN'S FIVE ACT COMEDY OF "SAM."

Sam	Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura	OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger	C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett	DE WALDEN
General Roslyn	Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley	Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Roslyn	Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley	Mrs. T. A. Creese

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.
LAST WEEK OF WILLIAM F. WALLETT.
REAPPEARANCE OF MASTER BARRY.
WONDERFUL SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
BRILLIANT STUD OF HORSES, PONIES, MULES, ETC.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
THE GRAND ORATORIO OF
ELIJAH
Will be repeated at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, February 23, 1866.
In consequence of the pre engagement of Mr. Rudolphsen,
Dr. GUILNETTE,
of Boston, will sing the part of Elijah; Mr. Simpson, Miss McCaffrey, and Miss Alexander will take the other parts as sung by them at the Musical Fund Hall, and the entire Germania Orchestra. The whole under the direction of Carl Sentz.
Tickets for the Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, with secured seats, $1·00. Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Colored persons to the Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
The Oratorio will commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.
Box sheet now open at C. W. A. Trumpler's and at the Academy. 2 19 5t

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,
CONCERT AND READINGS,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, February 27, 1866.
AMPHION QUARTETTE, and
Professor N. K. RICHARDSON
Pianist..........Prof. A. M. GOLDSBOROUGH
Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. For sale at Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut; Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; and at Risley's Bookstand, Continental Hotel. 2 22 2t*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, S. W. CORNER of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK.
At the urgent request of many citizens, the
PEAK FAMILY
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS BELL RINGERS
SWISS BELL RINGERS
have consented to remain one week longer.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Two Grand Matinees,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Cards of admission, 35 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store and at the Hall.
Seats can be secured three days in advance.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Afternoon, doors open at 2. To commence at 3.
Children admitted to the Matinee for 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 11 tf

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The sale for the season of
GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA
continues at Trumpler's Music Store to-day and to-morrow. The sale for single Operas commences SATURDAY. The season commences at the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, next MONDAY, February 26, and embraces Ten of the most popular Operas.
NO OPERA REPEATED EXCEPT
"WILLIAM TELL."
Secured seats for Ten Nights, TEN DOLLARS. Five Nights alternating, SIX DOLLARS.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK
is receiving Freights daily at low rates,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.
P. R. CLARK, Agent,
2 5 1m Nos. 314 and 316 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..........$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..........$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—
Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, February 21.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 24.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday, February 28.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 3.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin	$90·00	Steerage	$30·00
First Cabin to London	95·00	Steerage to London	34·00
First Cabin to Paris	105·00	Steerage to Paris	40·00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90·00; Steerage $35·00; payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—
On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·50 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·40 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 12·30 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY
will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office, No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre de-Grace.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.
As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·20 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M., Express.
An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23, and 11·50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.
Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6½ P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.
The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.
Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to them.
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.	
Erie Express	at 7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	" 8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 10·00 "
Fast Line	" 12·00 M.
Parkesburg	" 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	" 4·00 "
Paoli Train No. 2	" 5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	" 7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	" 11·10 "

ARRIVE.	
Cincinnati Express	at 1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	" 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	" 8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	" 9·30 "
Erie Express	" 11·20 "
Lancaster Train	" 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	" 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	" 4·40 "
Day Express	" 5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	" 8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until Further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

Our Finances—The First Step in the Right Direction.

WE are glad to see that the House of Representatives have at last laid aside the discussion of the negro, and speech-making on the political relations of States; have at last ceased to fight party and personal battles, and have taken their first step in the direction of fulfilling the duty for which they were sent to the Capital. We commented some time since on the inefficiency which had heretofore characterized the course of Congress. We regretted most keenly that their good sense and patriotism did not dictate to them the necessity of acting on questions of national importance, and not fritter away their time in frivolous discussion or partisan harangues. After a session of eighty days the House has proceeded to the consideration of the Finance Bill, as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. The need of some decisive financial action is evident. For months the Secretary of the Treasury has been bound, not by any legal enactment, but by the absence of the necessary authority. If we remember rightly, the bill was reported weeks ago, but a desire to ventilate peculiar doctrines on the subject of Reconstruction has prevented it being acted upon until yesterday. While the orators debate, the national finances must suffer.

The debate upon the bill was opened by Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in a powerful speech, a weak dilution of which is contained in the Associated Press despatch. Mr. MORRILL complimented the nation on the success with which it had selected a gentleman to fill the onerous and responsible post of Secretary of the Treasury. He said:—"We have been fortunate in our Secretaries of the Treasury during the past five years, one of whom was appropriately called to occupy the highest judicial station. It was a relief to the loyal people when his successor, Mr. FESSENDEN, was appointed, commanding, as he did, so much of the public confidence. These men asked and received all they wanted from Congress, and did not betray their trust; and now we have a Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. MCCULLOCH, whose conduct has won golden opinions at home and abroad, and a vote of unexampled unanimity on the part of this House. His highest ambition seemed to be that of a financier. His fame in that direction will be permanent, while mere political power is ephemeral."

We also must join with the speaker in his congratulation over the genius and ability of our later Secretaries. The first displayed a talent worthy of the successor of ALEXANDER HAMILTON; the second, a skill as a supporter of the edifice erected and the present efficient officer is eminently fitted to settle on a permanent basis the pile hurriedly built up during the struggles and convulsions of war.

The prosperity which seems so universal, which is acting as a beneficial reviver of the drooping energies of the nation, is too likely to be viewed as permanent sunshine, and the dreamers of security will only awaken from their fond hopes to find the calm is but the lull that precedes the storm. Congress seems impregnated with the delusion, and the warning issued by Mr. MORRILL seems to us well timed—"Let no one be deceived. All our financial dangers are not yet passed. The perils of high rates of interest and even commercial revulsion may overtake us unless our affairs are managed with consummate skill."

Certain gentlemen expressed a doubt in regard to the propriety of giving into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury such power as was guaranteed him by the bill. We have sufficient confidence in the integrity Mr. MCCULLOCH to entrust him with the stewardship. He has as much to lose by mismanagement or fraud as the people. His reputation, "the immortal portion of himself," is at stake, and he can say, with Cassio, "Who steals my purse steals trash." We are ready to trust him, not only because of his unimpeachable integrity, but also because it is a national necessity. After the adjournment of Congress, should the motion of Mr. STEVENS to strike out the discretionary clause prevail, the Secretary will be made helpless, without power to take any steps towards funding the debt; powerless he would stand in the eyes of the world, stamped with the odium that Congress had not sufficient confidence in his honor to leave to him the question of when the public exigencies required that the treasury notes should be exchanged for U. S. bonds. Notwithstanding the sweeping assertion of Mr. STEVENS, that the "bill gave into the hands of the Secretary the disposal of one thousand six hundred and forty-four millions ($1,644,000,000) of dollars," a closer inspection will show that he has merely the power to change that sum from one shape to another. As the teller of a bank can give fractional currency for hundred-dollar bills, and may make this exchange to the extent of hundreds of thousands, without giving him any additional responsibility, so can the Secretary of the Treasury give bonds in place of treasury notes to the enormous extent quoted. But, as Mr. MORRILL says, "He cannot increase the public debt one cent." He only changes its form. If Congress has not sufficient confidence in the ability of Mr. MCCULLOCH—because, should he be ever so dishonest, he would have no opportunity for fraud under the new laws—if they doubt his ability, they had better refuse all appropriations, and make him the mere tool of Mr. STEVENS' direction.

We earnestly hope that the bill will pass, although the necessities of the case may demand that some modification be made in the wide limit given under its present provisions. It is impossible that such an amount as a fifteen hundred millions be funded in a year. Let the sum to be thus exchanged be limited. Say let it be made a certain number of hundreds of millions, and let the discretion of the Secretary be supreme within that limit. This would remedy the danger suggested by Mr KELLEY, that if the Secretary saw fit to make a sweeping contraction it would compel the national banks to sell their securities to meet the demand. We have the most perfect confidence in Mr. MCCULLOCH, but in the ever-changing appearance of the political horizon there may arise contingencies which would make it proper that some security be given to prevent the carrying to an excess of what, under the present Secretary, will be only conducive to the national prosperity.

Professional Dignity.

THERE are certain people in every profession who seem to be called upon to elevate the decorum and dignity of whole classes. They are the self appointed "Turveydrops" of society who furnish deportment and nothing else. If we are to believe these marvels, the whole aim of life is to assume a Sphynx-like rigidity of manner, and a countenance of bland self-importance, to pass daily among our fellows with unruffled serenity and suavity, and we have arrived as near perfection as mortal may.

Every walk of life presents us with "Dombeys," who are simply human icebergs—glittering, but cold. The pulpit holds men who never get down near enough to a human soul to shoot one ray of sunshine into its gloom. There be legal gentlemen, who button their broadcloth over bosoms that never feel a touch of pity for the unfortunate wretches who have fallen into their clutches, but whose very blood they are sucking with a vampire's ferocity. Merchants sit comfortably in their carpeted counting-rooms and contrive, over their morning paper, a scheme to overreach a rival. We have heard political orators debate *ad libitum* upon the necessity of a dignity in statesmanship, when, perhaps, they were, within the last hour, consulting bullies and bravoes at some neighboring pot-house, and who have more than been suspected of having fingered bribes while in the discharge of their public duties. In our own profession we have any quantity of these thinly lacquered respectables. Some days ago we waded through a column of stuff in a prominent New York weekly, which was simply a suggestion that the journalistic profession should endeavor to exalt its position, and assume a more dignified and controlling stand-point. The sentiment is a very true one, and will apply to every other profession or calling. The world could be much improved, and would be, if every one in it was to faithfully do his duty in the sphere where Providence placed him. But this continual reading of homilies to editors and reporters is a most emphatic nuisance. If all the articles written since the world began, on this subject alone, were gathered, the collection would rival the Royal Library in size, and the annual productions of our Historical Society in weight.

Every one who has brains enough to write a newspaper article ought to know, without the suggestion, that he should so demean himself as to bring no discredit upon the guild. We believe that there is as much talent, respectability, and dignity among the newspaper writers as in any other class or calling of its numbers in the world, and, therefore, we regard the whole of this incessant babble as a disguised slander upon the entire craft.

We are led to believe, from our knowledge of the facts, that these appeals for dignity are generally the results of parturition on the part of the more youthful members of the guild. Naturally, a young man, fresh from college, loves to see his name and views in print, and, consequently, their productions, though rhetorically fair, are sophomorical, and mostly upon topics in which no one takes any special interest.

All the talking upon the subject that can be done between this and the end of time will not advance the profession one particle, if its members acknowledge their own abasement and shame, but not by acts attempt to do better themselves. Dignity is not appurtenant to position or place. The coal-heaver may in his place act as dignified a part as a prince; in fact, frequently does do so. Let us believe with POPE, "Act well your part, there all the honor lies," and the profession will have all the dignity that is needful to give it character and standing.

WE ARE GLAD to see that the Board of Trade of this city, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress the petition of the officers of the navy for an increase of pay. The officers of the navy have gone through the war without promotion, and on a pay reduced from below that of 1860. This fact, with the depreciation of the currency, the increased price of living, and the addition of the Government tax, makes their pay less than is necessary for even their decent support. We trust Congress will acknowledge the claims of the navy, and give it not only pecuniary relief, but well-merited and justly earned promotion. Besides, to those who are opposed to any additional appropriation, we would suggest the extremely small number of officers who have gone through the war, and who will be continued in the service now that the contest is ended. It is an act of simple justice, that they be given additional pay, and when justice and economy combine, we see no cause for a refusal to grant the request of the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Trade.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, February 22, 1866.

There was no meeting of the Board of Brokers this morning, and business was entirely suspended. The banks, banking-houses, and most of the stores throughout the city were closed.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The turn in the money market noticed yesterday brought into the street, this forenoon, a good many fresh lenders at the advanced rates of 6@7 per cent., and the Stock Brokers made up their wants in good season, at from 6 to 7 per cent.; in most instances at the inside figure. The speculators in Gold and Exchange, or their brokers, bid full 7 per cent. for money early in the day, and were also supplied. Exchange on London, after the sailing of the steamer, was quoted at 108¾@108⅞ for standard Bankers, and 108@108½ for Southern Bank or Bankers' credits. Some of these bills with city bank indorsement were done at 108⅝ per cent. The California steamer arrived this morning, and added about a million and a quarter of dollars to the supply of gold."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The pressure for money growing out of the sale of gold by the Government has demonstrated the fact that the banks of this city are not over loaded with plain legal tenders, and are not prepared for any drain in that quarter. The last official report showed in round numbers $68,000,000 of legal tenders, including deposits at the Sub-Treasury and compound interest notes. It is estimated that this amount is divided substantially as follows:—

Sub Treasury Department	$25 000,000
Compound Notes	30 000 000
Plain Legal Tenders	13 000,000
Total Legal Tenders	68,000,000

"The Assistant Treasurer can aid the banks by waiving the ten days notice upon the deposits of the banks with him, but this process is not one to make money easy upon the streets, or among merchants."

—A letter was received at the Treasury Department, enclosing $190 in greenbacks, the result of one of the most curious cases of conscientious scruples which has yet come under the observation of the Department. It was from a late officer in the army, who while in the service had received pay for two servants, to which the rank he held clearly entitled him, but to which the party considered he had no just claim. The amount returned to the Government was the pay received for the commuted hire of one of the servants, with the interest added at 7 3-10 per cent.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—"The discount demand for money is steady and unchanged in its character, with an easy feeling among bankers as to those customers who can assert positive claims for favors. As heretofore remarked, bankers can keep their means so well employed in handling securities as to make a high standard of rates of interest. Exchange is still more firm, making necessary further shipments of currency."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"Business during last week was interfered with to a great extent by the weather, in consequence of which the mails have been delayed, freights of all kinds have been kept back, and the markets have ruled dull and heavy. The money market is necessarily quiet, but as compared with the demand for currency, the supply is more ample, and the market is considerably easier than formerly; but the rates of discount are steady at the banks at 10 per cent. per annum, and on the street 12@24 per cent."

The Disgusting Scene in the Tennessee Legislature.

Nashville Correspondence, Chicago Tribune, Feb. 16

In the House of Representatives the franchise bill came up on its third reading. Mr. S. S. Ralston, of Marion, arose and moved the previous question. The call was sustained by 38 to 24. The Speaker decided the bill not carried, as the vote showed no quorum present.

Mr. Arnell made the point of order that there was a quorum present and that the obstinacy of the minority in refusing to answer to their names ought not to be permitted to defeat the will of the House and obstruct the legislation of the State. The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. Arnell appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Speaker would not entertain the appeal, because, he said, there was no quorum to act upon it. At this most vicious ruling, some members of the majority lost all patience. Mr. James Mullins declared that there was a conspiracy to defeat the action of the House, and said he would not be surprised if certain persons were cognizant of it.

The Speaker wanted to know if Mr. Mullins meant him.

Mr. Mullins very plainly hinted that he did, whereupon the Speaker jumped excitedly from his chair, called him a d—d old liar, hurled his mallet at his head, and demanded a pistol to shoot him. Everybody in the hall sprang to their feet. The conservatives crowded around the Speaker, and the Union men around Mullins, and a general fight seemed imminent.

Mr. Mullins returned the Speaker's epithets with interest, but Messrs. Posten, Elliott, Smith, of Hardeman, and other moderate gentlemen, succeeded in pouring oil upon the troubled waters. Under the Speaker's ruling it was evident no vote could be taken.

—The latest novelty in photography is a fashion of taking portraits on porcelain watch-dials. By this device one is constantly reminded of an absent friend; and the photographer, mindful of the transitory nature of human attachments, advertises that they may easily be removed if necessary.

—Accounts from Madagascar, sent by some of the French missionaries, state that the Queen affords protection to the Catholics, and has confided to the Sisters of Saint Joseph the education of her adopted son and daughter, the former the heir to the throne, as well as of fifteen children of the principal families in the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THURSDAY NEXT BEING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, the offices of the under-named Insurance Companies will not be open for business on that day:—

THOMAS C. HAND,
President Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
President Insurance Company of North America.
HENRY D. SHERRERD,
President The Insurance Company of the State of Pa.
RICHARD S. SMITH,
President Union Mutual Insurance Co of Philadelphia.
SAMUEL WILCOX,
Secretary of Phoenix Insurance Co of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM CRAIG
(per R. J. M.)
President American Mutual Insurance Co.
THOMAS R. MARIS,
President The American Fire Insurance Co.
C. TINGLEY,
President The Reliance Insurance Co.
DANIEL SMITH Jr.,
President Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.
DAVID LEWIS,
Treasurer Mutual Assurance Company.
ATWOOD SMITH,
Agent Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Per G. W. Wood, Agent.
WILLIAM ESHER,
President Anthracite Insurance Co.
JAMES SOMERS SMITH,
Treasurer Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses.
2 21 2t

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

☞ APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Managers of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY for Renewal of Certificates of Stock, Nos. 414 and 8839, standing in the names of WILLIAM SAVERY and JOHN C. SAVERY, the same having been lost or mislaid. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,

GRAND GALA ENTERTAINMENT,

In honor of the occasion under the auspices of the PRESS CLUB of Philadelphia.

PATRIOTIC READINGS.

NATIONAL, OPERATIC and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PART I.

Readings by S. K. Murdoch, Esq.

1. On Board the "Cumberland"
2. Maud Muller
3. Charge of the Light Brigade.
4. Vagabonds.
5. Sheridan's Ride.
6. Monsieur Tonson.

PART II.

Entertainment by the celebrated

PEAK FAMILY AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. 1t

☞ NORTH AMERICAN

MINING COMPANY.

Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,

(SECOND FLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value....................$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

☞ HEADQUARTERS

NATIONAL UNION CLUB,

No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20, 1866.

Arrangements have been made for a visit of the Club to Harrisburg, on the

SEVENTH OF MARCH,

DURING THE SESSION OF

The Union State Convention.

Members desirous of participating, will please call and register their names this week, as the transportation will be limited.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN E. ADDICKS,
2 20 3t CHAIRMAN.

☞ MAJOR-GENERAL CARL SCHURZ will deliver the third Lecture of the Course before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 22d, at CONCERT HALL. Subject—"The Problem of the Day." Miss E. T. GREENFIELD, the celebrated "Black Swan," will sing on the occasion.

Fourth Lecture by Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, March 1st.

Fifth Lecture by Prof. W. H. DAY, March 8th.

Sixth Lecture by Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, March 15th.

Season tickets for the four remaining lectures in the course, $1. Single admission 25 cents. To be had at T. B. Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. 2 20 3t*

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

On THURSDAY next, the 22d instant the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY, this office will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain closed during the balance of the day.

The carriers will make the 8 and 11 A. M. deliveries.

The collectors will make the three morning and last evening collections.

The Stations will be open during the same hours as the the Central Office.

C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866 at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. EDMUND SMITH,
2 21 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

☞ NINE THOUSAND CIGARS, SEIZED by the United States, for sale very cheap, to close out the lot, at No. 32 N. TWELFTH St. 2 21 2t*

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & CO.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 439 Market street,
12 5 tuths8m Philadelphia

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

☞ NEVER PLACE YOURSELVES IN THE power of others as to endanger your independence, but always patronize HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

BONDS OF THE

IRISH REPUBLIC.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 26 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Have been appointed SOLE AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA for the sale of these Bonds.

The Bonds are now ready for delivery, at par, in denominations of

$10, $20, $50, $100, and $500.

All lovers of Ireland and friends of Republican Government are requested to make their purchases immediately.

Application, personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to by

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

2 22 tf No. 26 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

OIL PAINTINGS OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES.

Productions of prominent American and European Artists, all especially ordered, or selected with great care.

ARCHITECTURAL AND STREET SCENES.

CHARMING DOMESTIC INTERIORS.

AMERICAN AND SWISS LANDSCAPES.

MARINES, CATTLE, ETC. ETC.

Now in the Galleries, works of—

Paul Weber,
Von Starkenborgh,
W. S. Young,
E. D. Lewis,
Russell Smith,
E. Moran,
George C. Lambdin,
Xanthus Smith,
J. G. Falconer, R. B. A.
Meyer Von Bremen,
Salentin,
Lasch,
Carl Hoff,
Kunassey,
Schlecht,
Engelhardt,
Meyerheim,
Herzog.

Only original guaranteed works.
Galleries always open free to visitors.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
2 21 6trp No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have always in stock

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES,

AS LOW AS A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE CAN BE MANUFACTURED.

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BEST FRENCH PLATES.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.

MONDAY EVENING, February 26 and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
GRAND MUSICAL JUBILEES FOR THE MILLION.
The largest and most popular concert company, the most elaborate, unique, pleasing and instructive entertainments ever offered the American people.
First appearance since returning from England of the original

FATHER KEMP'S
FATHER KEMP'S
FATHER KEMP'S
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,

consisting of twenty-two ladies and gentlemen, with a fine Orchestra and splendid

BRASS BAND,
BRASS BAND,

assisted by

EMMA J. NICHOLS,
EMMA J. NICHOLS,

the Jenny Lind of America.

All of whom will appear in costumes of one hundred years ago.

Admission to all parts of the hall, 30 cents. Family tickets, four for $1. Children, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

FATHER KEMP, Manager.
2 22 4t R. N. TEMPLE, Agent.

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.......................$600,000
Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER.
HUGH GAMBLE.
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DIRECTORS.
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OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 1mrp

ROUSSEL'S CARBONIC ACID AND ARTIFICIAL Mineral Spring Waters, in Glass Fountains or Syphons.

The subscriber is now prepared to supply Physicians, Druggists, Hotels, and private families with perfectly pure Carbonic Acid Water, and the following Mineral Spring Waters, prepared strictly according to the most recent analysis, and conveniently put up in Glass Syphons containing four glasses, and retaining an excess of Carbonic Acid Gas to the last drop:—

Plain or Carbonic Acid Water.
Soda Water.
Seltzer Water.
Vichy Water (Grande Grille).
Vichy Water (with Lithia).
Kissingen Water (Rakoczy).
Lithia Water.

An experience of over twenty-five years in the preparation of Mineral Waters together with his chemical knowledge, enables the subscriber to promise to the public that none but the purest article will be sold by him.
EUGENE ROUSSEL,
2 20 6trp* No. 518 PRUNE Street.

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

THE VETO REVIEWED, IN THE "TELEGRAPH," and other journals can be obtained This Afternoon at the Periodical Stand, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. As also the "New York Clipper," and all other daily and periodical literature, as soon as issued. 2 21 3t

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE.

No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician, No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.

Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.

General Accident Tickets for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.

Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.

GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,

Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.

THE RATES VARY

From $3 to $50,

INSURING

From $500 *to* $10,000,

IN CASE OF DEATH, AND

$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,

FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY.

By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—

Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.
Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.
B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.
M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank.
J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.
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INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874·14.

Invested as follows:—		
100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	Market value.	$461,961·45
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15 000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10 000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12 700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate		147,300·00
Loans on collateral amply secured		169,481 95
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504 58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52 409·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks		65,834 14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10 223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,

$544,492·92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent,
Hon. James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
Samuel Work.
William J. Howard,
Samuel T. Bodine,
John Aikman,
Henry K. Bennett,
Hon Joseph Allison,
Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.

Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.

Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m4p

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,

AGENT FOR

COTTON LAPS,

No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 1m4p

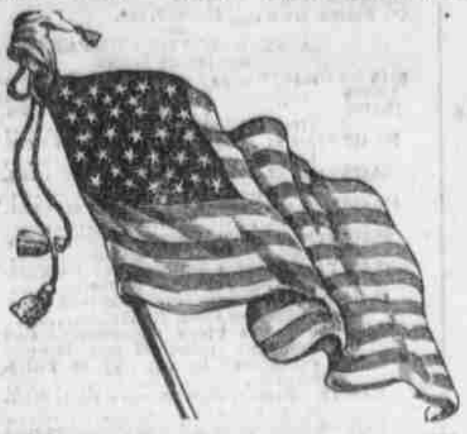
GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.



Washington's Birthday—How We Are Commemorating the Event—A General Observance of the Holiday—Its Leading Features of Interest, Etc.

Bright, pleasant, and spring-like, to-day dawned most auspiciously for the celebration of America's most cherished natal anniversary. Nature smiles upon our holiday, and lends it all the inspiration of her charm. The clear sunshine, the cloudless sky, and the grateful balmy air, give promise that the winter days are past, and fill the hearts, alike of old and young, with light and cheerfulness, well suited to the ful enjoyment of the quiet pleasures of the day.

The leading features of our celebration we have heretofore indicated. Some additional facts in this connection remain to be chronicled.

In the first place, the Democracy of the Third and Fourth Wards fired a salute of one hundred guns at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, this morning, in honor of President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Quite a large crowd of spectators assembled on "Sweeney's lot," and the Moyamensing Hose House was gayly adorned with bunting.

This afternoon the large eagle which adorned the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon will be formally presented to the Weccacoe Engine Company, Queen street, below Second.

The male pupils of St. Augustine's School will celebrate the anniversary of by appropriate exercises, in the school-room attached to the Church, at 7½ o'clock this evening. The exhibitions heretofore given have been quite successful, and the principal, Miss M. Dunn, has been untiring in her efforts to make this superior to all previous entertainments given by her pupils. The proceeds will be used to defray the expenses incurred for the musical tuition of the children.

Lovers of base-ball will have a chance of taking bases under the auspices of the famous Athletics this evening. Not bases in the field but places in the brilliant sets that will fill the Academy of Music on the occasion of the grand ball to-night. All the crack clubs of New York and other cities will be represented, and a splendid time is expected.

The Washington Greys paraded this afternoon. They turned out over one hundred men, uniformed in dark blue jacket, light blue pantaloons, and black leather cap with plume. Starting from the armory, Sixth street, below Arch, about noon, they marched over the following route, preceded by an excellent band:—Up Sixth to Race, thence to Fifth street, thence to Green, thence to Fourth, thence to Callowhill, thence to Third, thence to Vine, thence to Fourth, thence to Market, thence to Seventh, thence to Chesnut, thence to Third, thence to Walnut, thence to Twelfth, thence to Broad. The corps will be reviewed in front of the Union League house by Major-General Meade, then move down Chesnut to Eighth, thence to Arch, thence to Sixth street and the armory.

The Grey Reserves assembled at their armory this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and paraded over the following route:—Up Market to Ninth, up Ninth to Arch, out Arch to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Race, down Race to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Vine, down Vine to Tenth, down Tenth to Race, down Race to Ninth, down Ninth to Arch, down Arch to Fourth, down Fourth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, out Walnut to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Spruce, out Spruce to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Eighth, up Eighth to Market.

At the same hour the National Guards paraded. They were out in strong force, and by their martial bearing attracted much attention. Both regiments were headed by fine bands of music.

Colonel William H. Maurice will deliver a lecture this evening before Philadelphia Division, S. of T., at the hall corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets, on the "Life and Character of Washington." The public are invited.

Meeting of the Veterans of 1812.

A meeting of the veteran soldiers of the war of 1812 was held this morning in the Supreme Court room, to celebrate Washington's Birthday. The attendance was large, and the proceedings very interesting.

Alderman Peter Hay presided, and John H. Frick, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Colonel John Thompson submitted the report of the Executive Committee. The report reads as follows:—

The Executive Committee respectfully report:—In the brief period that has elapsed since our meeting on the 8th of January, but little has occured relating to the business matters of this Association requiring special notice. Several applications have been made to the Executive Committee by old soldiers for aid; but as this is not a beneficial society, and possesses no funds beyond those necessary to meet the contingent expenses, we have been unable, except in one or two cases, to afford them relief.

How far it may be expedient to provide a limited fund for such purposes is submitted to the judgment of the Association. We are gratified to learn from the public prints that a disposition is manifested, at this late day, by some of the Representatives in Congress to recognize, in a substantial manner, the services of the poor old soldiers of the second war of independence. We invite the attention of the Association to this matter.

Since our last meeting several valuable members have been removed by death. Among the number are Colonel Thomas Mellon, one of our most respected citizens, who served as a volunteer under General Jackson in every battle near New Orleans, in 1815. Vincent Sleeper. Daniel Orwin, an old and esteemed citizen, and, while health permitted, an active member of our association. The efficient Chairman of our Executive Committee, Captain George Emerick, has, for many months, been prostrated by a dangerous disease, but within the last day or two somewhat favorable indications encourage the hope that his life may yet be prolonged.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot refrain from congratulating the Association on the disposition, almost everywhere manifested, to bury in oblivion the animosities which have so long estranged the people of different sections from each other, and which culminated in a bloody war; to resume, in good faith, their constitutional relations without any unnecessary delay; to move forward, as members of the glorious Union constructed by the Fathers of the Revolution, in a career of unexampled prosperity, as the exemplar and support of republicanism, and the foe of tyranny throughout the world. Differences of opinion as to the best means of accomplishing this desirable end, doubtless exist among honest men; but the result we regard as certain.

The following resolutions were then offered by Colonel J. Ross Snowden, on behalf of the Executive Committee:—

Resolved, That our thankful acknowledgments are due to that kind Providence which permits so many of the soldiers and seamen of the war of 1812, and their sons, to unite in celebrating the return of another anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country.

Resolved, That in this day our thoughts turn in an especial manner to the immortal memory of Washington, who stands in history and in our affections as the central figure in the war of the Revolution, the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and the establishment of the civil and religious liberty of our country.

Resolved, That we will sacredly maintain and support the principles of government exhibited in the administration of Washington, and will treasure up in our hearts the paternal and patriotic sentiments expressed in his Farewell Address.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that after the lapse of thirty-five years from the Treaty of Peace by which our independence was recognized, the soldiers of that war were placed on the roll of pensioners, and now that more than fifty years have passed since the war of 1812, sometimes called the Second War for Independence, was ended, we desire most respectfully to call the attention of the President and Congress to the propriety of passing a similar law to embrace the soldiers last named. Their number is comparatively few, and is rapidly diminishing. This association and the few others of like character, being in part composed of sons of soldiers, to such persons the provision recommended would of course not apply.

Resolved, That we regret to learn from the report of the Executive Committee and from the calling of the roll, that several of our members have departed this life since our last meeting; these repeated evidences of the uncertainty of life are loud calls upon us all to be also ready.

Resolved, That the names of the members who have died since the last meeting be entered on the minutes of the Association.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Washington's Farewell Address was then read by Colonel Robert Carr, who is now eighty-nine years of age.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Celebration of Washington's Birthday by the Loyal League.

Grand and Imposing Ceremonies at the Academy of Music.

GATHERING OF HEROES.

This day, at noon, the Loyal League celebrated the 22d of February with appropriate ceremonies. Early in the day the crowds began assembling, and long before the performance commenced the lower tiers were filled with ladies. The military commenced filing into the house about half-past eleven o'clock, and occupied the entire parquette. A portion of the 2d (Hancock's) Corps, 7th regiment, Colonel Gulcher, Major Froher in command, three companies of the National Guards, every member, from Colonel Lyle down, bearing the musket, because as yet they have not been organized, a part of the City Troop, and other military organizations.

At 12 o'clock the distinguished participants entered the stage door and took their places around a temporary stand erected upon the stage. After an overture by Beck's Band, General George Cadwalader introduced Bishop Simpson, who addressed the Throne of Grace in an eloquent prayer. General Cadwalader then presented Major-General J. L. Chamberlain, of Maine, late commanding 1st Division, 5th Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, who delivered an eloquent address, referring to the war just closed, and the objects of the organization which had met to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country. General Chamberlain is a graceful speaker, and his oration was marked by deep and earnest thought, and produced a profound sensation.

After the delivery of the oration, Charles G. Halpine, editor of the New York *Citizen*, and better known as "Miles O'Reilly," read the following beautiful poem, after which the immense audience adjourned:—

LINES FOR THE DAY.

Delivered at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, February 22, 1866, at the Festival given by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in Honor of Washington's Birthday, the Proceeds Being Devoted to Found a Home for the Disabled Soldiers and Sailors of the Recent War.

Forever past the days of gloom,
The long, sad days of doubt and fear,
When woman, by her idle loom,
Heard the dread battle's nearing boom
With clasped hands and straining ear;
While each new hour the past pursues
With further threat of loss and pain,
Till the sick senses would refuse
To longer drink the bloody news
That told of sons and brothers slain.

The days of calm at length are won,
And, sitting thus, with folded hands,
We talk of great deeds greatly done,
While all the future seems to run
A silvery tide o'er golden sands,
With pomp the votive sword and shield
The saviors of the land return;
And while new shrines to Peace we build,
On our great banner's azure field
Yet larger constellations burn!

Who bore the flag—who won the day?
The young, proud manhood of the land,
Called from the forge and plough away,
They seized the weapons of the fray
With eager but untutored hand;
They swarmed o'er all the roads that led
To where the peril hottest burned—
By night, by day, their hurrying tread
Still Southward to the struggle sped,
Nor ever from their purpose turned.

Why tell how long the contest hung,
Now crowned with hope and now depressed;
And how the varying balance swung,
Until, like gold in furnace flung,
The truth grew stronger for the test?
'Twas our own blood we had to meet;
'Twas with full peers our swords were crossed,
Till in the march, assault, retreat,
And in the school of stern defeat
We learned success at bloody cost.

Oh, comrades of the camp and deck!
All that is left by pitying Fate
Of those who bore through fire and wreck,
With sinewy arm and stubborn neck
His flag whose Birth we Celebrate!
Oh, men, whose names, forever bright
On history's golden tablets graved—
By land, by sea who waged the fight,
What guerdon will you ask to-night
For service done, for perils braved?

The charging lines no more we see,
No more we hear the din of strife;
Nor under every greenwood tree,
Stretched in their life's great agony,
Are those who wait the surgeon's knife;
No more the dreaded stretchers drip,
The jolting ambulances groan;
No more, while all the senses slip,
We hear from the soon silent lip
The prayer for death as balm alone!

And ye who, on the sea's blue breast,
And down the rivers of the land,
With clouds of thunder as a crest,
Where still your conquering prows were pressed,
War's lightnings wielded in your hand!
Ye, too, released, no longer feel
The threat of battle, storm, and rock—
Torpedoes grating on the keel,
While the strained sides with broadsides reel
And turrets feel the dinting shock.

Joint Saviors of the Land! To-day
What guerdon ask you of the land?
No boon too great for you to pray—
What can it give that could repay
The men we miss from our worn band?
The men who lie in trench and swamp,
The dead who rock beneath the wave—
The brother-souls of march and camp,
Bright spirits—each a shining lamp,
Teaching our children to be brave!

And thou—Great Shade!! in whom was nursed
The germ and grandeur of our land—
In peace, in war, in reverence first,
Who taught our infancy to burst
The tightening yoke of Britain's hand!
Thou, too, from thy Celestial height
Will join the prayer we make to-day—
"Homes for the crippled in the fight,
And what of life is left made bright
By all that gratitude can pay."

Homes for the men we ask, implore;
The brave who limbs and vigor gave,
That North and South from shore to shore,
One free, rich, boundless country o'er,
The flag of WASHINGTON should wave!
The flag that first—the day recall—
Long years ago, one summer morn,
Flashed up o'er Independence Hall,
A meteor-messenger to all,
That a new Nation here was born!

Oh, wives and daughters of the land!
To every gentler impulse true,
To you we raise the invoking hand,
Take pity on our stricken band,
These Demi-gods disguised in Blue!
More sweet than coo of pairing birds
Your voice when urging gentle deeds,
And power and beauty clothe her words—
A West wind through the heart's thrilled chords
When woman's voice for pity pleads.

To you I leave the soldier's doom,
Your glistening eyes assure me right;
Oh, think through many a night of gloom,
When round you all was light and bloom,
And he preparing for the fight,
The soldier bade his fancy roam
Far from the foe's battalions proud—
From camps, and hot steeds' champing foam,
And fondly on your breast at home
The forehead of his spirit bowed!

Teach those who toil in gilded seats,
With nodding plume and jewelled gown,
Boasting a pedigree that dates
Back to the men who swayed the fates
When Thou wert battling Britain's crown,
That ere the world a century swims
Through time—this poor, blue-coated host,
With brevet-rank of shattered limbs,
Will swell the fame in choral hymns
And be of pride the proudest boast!

Our cause was holy to the height
Of holiest cause to manhood given;
For Peace and Liberty to smite,
And while the warm blood bounded bright,
For these to die, if called by Heaven!
The dead are cared for—in the clay
The grinning skull no laurel seeks;
But for the wounded of the fray,
It is through my weak lips to-day
The ORDER OF THE LEGION speaks!

Oh, by the legions of the Dead,
Whose ears even yet our love may reach—
Whose souls in fight or prison fled,
Now swarm in column overhead,
Winging with fire my faltering speech:—
From stricken fields and ocean caves
I hear their voice and cry instead—
"Gazing upon our myriad graves,
Be generous to the crippled braves
Who were the Comrades of the Dead!"

THE IRISH REPUBLIC.—We are pleased to announce that Messrs. Wainwright & Co. have been authorized to open an agency for the sale of the new bonds of the Irish Republic, at No. 26 S. Third street. This will enable the true friends of Ireland to put their patriotism to the severest test. The bonds are ready, of the denominations as follows:—$10, $20, $50, $100, and $500. Here is a *fac simile* of the bond:—

> 500 500
> **It is Hereby Certified that**
> No. *[Picture of Sunburst.]* No.
> **THE IRISH REPUBLIC**
> Is Indebted unto ANDREW WYNNE, or Bearer, in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, redeemable Six Months after the acknowledgment of the Independence of the Irish Nation, with interest from the date hereof, inclusive, at Six per cent per annum, payable on presentation of this Bond at the Treasury of the Irish Republic.
> JOHN O'MAHONY,
> *Agent for the Irish Republic.*
> February 15, 1866. *[Seal.]*
> D

With Vignettes of Sarsfield and Emmet on the sides.

PARADE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The newly organized military association, the National Guard, made a street parade this morning, and after marching over the previously arranged route, proceeded to the Academy of Music, where they will participate in the great celebration given by the Military Order of the Loyal League of the United States. The Guards paraded as three companies, under command of Colonel Peter Lyle, the other officers being selected from those present by the Colonel. The organization paraded over one hundred men, and looked and marched exceedingly well. They were preceded by Beck's Philadelphia Band. The Guards were dressed in dark blue coats, with short lapels, light blue pants, old style military hats, with red and blue pompons, and white gloves.

THE "HARTFORD" FLAG.—The splendid flag presented to the city of Philadelphia by the sailors of the United States sloop-of-war *Hartford*, floats to-day from the flagstaff over Independence Hall.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—
Now, Washington, with noblest pride,
We can invoke thy name,
Since every cloud is swept aside
From our fair country's fame!
While thou with proud approval, too,
Must on our glories gaze,
And with yet sweeter pleasure view
These glad and peaceful days,
When home each gallant soldier lad
With honor we recall,
And smiling crowds are daily clad
So well at Tower Hall.

We have the largest and best stock of CLOTHING *in Philadelphia, all* FRESH, FASHIONABLE, *and* SOUND, *which we are selling at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, for either* SOUND *or* DAMAGED *goods.*
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No 1408 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERY work of every description done immediately on call, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE Repaired, Re-upholstered, and Varnished, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, mended, and made up new, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A WORD ABOUT THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Great excitement prevails at present on account of the many rumors regarding this disease, both in this city and in New York. On account of the above rumors, Colonel Joseph Steppacher, of the Orleans House, No. 531 Chesnut street, would most respectfully inform his friends that all meats served in his dining rooms bear the stamp of the examiner. Regular dinners from 1 o'clock P. M. until 8 P. M. Private supper rooms for parties, with gentlemanly attendants. Give the Colonel a call.

WORKMEN sent out to do Upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A SURE THING.—To destroy rats, catch them one by one, and flatten their heads with a lemon-squeezer. If this don't do, tie their tails together, and then dump on them a ton of Alter's best Lehigh. We have never known this last method to fail. Alter's Coal Yard is located at No. 957 N. Ninth street; but, if more convenient, you may order at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

CARPETS AND MATTING cut, altered and laid, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—An opportunity for all who desire fine Photographs to secure them at moderate cost. All styles executed in superior manner. B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of the finest quality, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CLOSING OUT our Winter Stock at reduced prices. Charles Stokes & Co., "one price," under the Continental Hotel.

BLINDS AND SHADES Repaired, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SALE OIL OF PAINTINGS.—Parties wishing to contribute to the sale of Oil Paintings, to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 27th and 28th, must have their paintings in store by Saturday next, 24th instant.

CASTORS put on Furniture, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

LACE AND MUSLIN Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—CORRIGAN.—February 20, by Rev. John Thompson, Pastor of Broad Street M. E. Church, Mr. JOHN ROBERT GRAHAM, of New York, to Miss JANE CORRIGAN, of Philadelphia.

RAY—DICKERSON.—On Monday evening, February 19, 1866, by the Rev. Edward Lounsberry, JOSEPH J. RAY, of Hong Kong, China, to VICTORINE L. DICKERSON, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BALL.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, Mrs. SARAH BALL, widow of the late Richard G. Ball, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son-in-law's residence, Mr. John Alison, No. 1109 Charles street, below Washington and above Federal, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Union Cemetery.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, on the 20th instant, BENJAMIN HARRIS, formerly Orderly Sergeant of Company G, Colonel Baxter's Fire Zouaves, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Bricklayers' Union, of Philadelphia, also the members of Company G, Colonel Baxter's Fire Zouaves, now in this city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 918 N. Nineteenth street, above Poplar, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

REDNER.—On Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, JOSEPH JUSTICE REDNER, in the 30th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 324 S. Twenty-first street, on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Clement's Church, at 3 o'clock. ***

SCHIVELY.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 20th instant, Mrs JULIANN SCHIVELY, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 N Eleventh street, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

STEEN.—On the morning of the 22d instant, at his late residence, in West Philadelphia, ROBERT STEEN, in the 80th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WAGSTAFF.—On the 20th instant, THOMAS C. WAGSTAFF.

His relatives and friends and those of the family, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 345 N. Twelfth street, on Friday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WOELPPER.—On the 20th instant, GEORGE WOELPPER, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Thirty-third and Bridge streets, Mantua, West Philadelphia, on Friday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

WASTE OF OIL BY CARELESSLY PUTTING down an Oiler is prevented in the patent articles, as from their peculiar shape they immediately place themselves upright. Sizes suitable for machinists or for sewing machines, and those of the usual description, are for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LOX! LOX! LOX!—RIMS, MORTISE, CUPboard, Till, Bureau, Chest, Pad, Box, and other Locks, of various qualities, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LETTER CLIPS, FOR FASTENING LETTERS or papers together for easy reference; Wire Bill Files, Sand Boxes, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, and Pen-holders, Penknives, and Paper Cutters. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuths2mrp

IT WILL PAY
TO ADVERTISE
IN COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS!
The undersigned is agent for the best country papers in all parts of the United States, and contracts for advertising at the publishers' lowest rates. His system of advertising is such that no one who designs to make his business known in many different sections of the country should fail to avail themselves of it. He recommends and represents only well-established papers, and *guarantees* careful insertions of advertisements in all cases.
WILMER ATKINSON,
No. 611 Chesnut Street,
2 17 stuth5t SECOND FLOOR.

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1ST. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 2 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can sell so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.
Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy, of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.
Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1·50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.
Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap he is killing the business.
Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Nuff ced 2 21 1mrp

AUCTION SALES.

BY POWELL & WEST, AUCTIONEERS, No. 28 South FRONT and No. 29 LETITIA Street.
Peremptory Sale.
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
On Monday Morning, February 26.
At 10 o'clock, at No 18 South FRONT Street will be sold on account of Mr. T. J. Martin, declining business, his entire stock, consisting of superior Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Liquors, etc., etc.
Also, a superior large Copper Still, in complete order, Stand Casks, Tubs, Fixtures, etc. etc.
Will be arranged, with Catalogues, on Saturday. [2 21 5t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
THE GREAT
Practical School of Business,
SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS
Accommodations,
Patronage
and Influence,
Any similar Institute in the State.
The place for
YOUNG MEN
Who desire success and promotion in business life.
The College occupies two large buildings, one at
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
AND THE OTHER AT
Broad and Spring Garden Streets,
Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.
The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporative seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.
For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.
2 16 fmw 1m L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa.
The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next.
The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.
For circulars, address the Principal,
THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22thm20t WEST GROVE, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL CONVENIENT, well built DWELLINGS, with Back Buildings, in the Northwestern part of the city. Terms accommodating. Apply to M. HINCHMAN, Scrivener.
2 21 2t* No 28 S Seventh street.

LOCKWOOD'S NEW
COLLAR.
MOLDED TO FIT THE NECK AND WITH A SPACE FOR THE CRAVAT.
The Lockwood Manufacturing Company announce to the Trade they have just brought out a NEW MOLDED COLLAR, *having more Space for the Cravat, and in all respects better fitting and better shaped than any heretofore produced* (with the exception of "Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collars").
The paper is *solid* and will not split, and is consequently *stronger and more durable* than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who for many years past have made the *bond, deed, and bank-note paper* for the United States Treasury Department. In addition to this the collars themselves are made by the same machinery as our best Cloth Lined goods, and are guaranteed the best of all Paper Collars made.
Each Collar is branded with an "ARROW," which has been registered in the United States Circuit Court as our Trade Mark for this quality of goods.
A New Line of Discounts Offered to Jobbers.
LOCKWOOD MFG. CO.,
Nos. 255 and 259 S. Third Street,
2 17stuth2w rp] PHILADELPHIA, or
No. 93 READE STREET, N. Y.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.
Sold by all Druggists.
Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
U. S. 6'S, 1895,
Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,
Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.
Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,
Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.
Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.
Interest allowed on deposits.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

5-20s. CITY WARRANTS. 7 30s
G. A. RAHM & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET
BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST.
Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union.
STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 20 tuths1trp

10-40 COUPONS,
Due March 1,
WANTED BY
DREXEL & CO.,
2 21 13t rp No. 34 South THIRD Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I Will Sell the Greater Part of my Finished Stock of
CABINET WARE,
AT PUBLIC SALE,
ON FRIDAY, 23d INSTANT,
Preparatory to Removing to the Building
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
See M. Thomas & Sons' Advertisement. [2 19 4trp
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

DUPLEX SKIRT.
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*
IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK.
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES.
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 17 6t*

Remarkable Suicides.

Suicide is a subject which has long exercised the speculations of the moralist, the philosopher, and the physician. The frequency with which men of intellect, in all ages, have presumed to sever the link which bound them to this life, is in itself sufficiently remarkable. And the atmoshere of mystery which commonly surrounds such cases, the chosen and carefully prepared secrecy of the deed, and the frequent absence of apparent motive, and the startling contradiction between the horror of the act and the lofty character of those who perpetrate it, lend a piquant though mournful curiosity to all such investigations. Clearly, the theory of mental aberration will not account for many of the more conspicuous suicides. Preston King, in the midst of a prosperous career, and successful beyond the ambition of most men, in a political and pecuniary sense, may have been impelled to suicide by imaginary terrors, resulting from a softening of the brain. But who believes that Cato of Utica, or Brutus, or Condorcet, or Roland, or Chatterton, or hundreds of others who have so calmly stricken themselves from the roll of the living, were insane?

Charles Nodier, the eminent French essayist, had conceived, among the numerous other schemes of his fertile brain, the project of writing "a biography of illustrious suicides." The idea was never fulfilled, and modern literature has lost one of the most absorbing and instructive works which have been projected. Like the great "History of Human Error," of the amiable and learned Caxton, immortalized by Sir Bulwer Lytton, the work remains a great perhaps. But the literature of biography has not failed to commemorate the circumstances of every conspicuous suicide, while medical science has added several monographs to the subject.

The mere statistics of suicide are more startling than any romance. In England, as far back as 1790, the number of deaths by suicide reached one thousand per year, and it is now considerably more than doubled. This was independently of those whose bodies were never brought before the coroner at all, or which were sheltered from notoriety by a verdict of accidental death. In France, according to Zimmermann, the number of suicides in the last century was three times greater than the number of murders and other homicides. The very accurate census reports of the French Empire show an average of four thousand suicides per year in that country alone, in the last decade.

Among the noted names of ancient times, we find several philosophers, orators, and statesmen who committed suicide. Demosthenes drank poison in the temple of Neptune, when that sanctuary was invaded by his enemies, to save himself from falling into the hands of the tyrant Antipater. Mithridates, the proud King of Pontus, his rebellious subjects having torn the crown from his head, and invested his son with it—the insignia of empire—withdrew himself into his apartments, distributed poison to his wives and daughters, and swallowed a powerful potion himself. This failing, he had recourse to his sword. His two sisters, Roxana and Statira, followed his example, as did also his two wives. Cato, "the noblest Roman of them all," closely besieged in Utica by Cæsar, gave a parting banquet to his friends and the magistrates of the city, then retired to his chamber, where he read Plato on the immortality of the soul till midnight, when he ordered a slave to bring him his sword. Closely examining the point, he laid it at the head of his bed, lay down and slept soundly till dawn. Then, according to Plutarch, "at the hour when the birds began to sing," Cato awoke, and seizing his sword stabbed himself in the breast, and died almost immediately. Portia, the wife of Brutus, killed herself by swallowing live coals. Brutus fell upon his sword soon after the disastrous day of Philippi. Antony, the victor of Philippi, afterwards, hard pressed by the victorious legions of Octavius, and in despair at the rumored death and treachery of Cleopatra, stabbed himself to the heart, and was carried dying to the couch of the Egyptian Queen, where he died in Cleopatra's arms, asking for a draught of wine with his last breath. Soon after, the brilliant Queen herself having failed to captivate Octavius with all her charms, submitted her bosom to the poison of an asp, threw herself on her couch of gold, and died, steeped in luxury to the last.

The noble suicide of the virtuous Lucretia is the most pathetic story in the Roman annals. Seneca, the moralist, commends both Cato and Lucretia for dying, and so ending their miseries; and even Eusebius, the historian of the Christian Church, justifies the Roman lady's suicide to avoid the embraces of Tarquin. Hannibal, that greatest of the heroes of antiquity, when defeated by the greater forces of the Romans, covered with disaster, fleeing to the asylum of Eumenes, King of Pergamus, was not suffered to escape the vengeance of Rome, which sent an embassy to demand the head of the illustrious exile. Hannibal attempted to escape, but finding every door guarded, he took an active poison, which he always carried upon his person, and expired, with the imperishable hatred of the Roman name burning in his dying breath.

The Emperor Nero, being driven from his palace by the Prætorians, took refuge in a slave's hut, where he ran himself through with a sword, upon the approach of a troop of cavalry. Themistocles, compelled to choose between sending his powerful aid to the King of Persia, and thus ruin Greece, and refusing that aid to one who had loaded him with benefits, for the sake of an ungrateful country, which had banished her noblest son, relieved himself from the painful dilemma by a firm and deliberate act of suicide. He assembled all his friends, offered a sacrifice to Jupiter, and drank a full goblet of bull's blood, which coagulated in his veins, and soon caused his death.

Of the eminent persons of modern times who have sought death unbidden, we recall the names of Castlereagh, Romilly, Whitbread, Condorcet, Roland, Clive, Chatterton, and Haydon. Sir Samuel Romilly, that purest of philanthropists, who had attained the meridian of an honorable career of intellectual labor, and had lent himself to lessen the miseries of others, had not fortitude enough to bear his own. The loss of a beloved wife unhinged his mind, and in an hour of despondent melancholy he opened the jugular vein with his razor, and was found by his servant weltering in his blood. The same mode of suicide was chosen by the eminent British Minister Lord Castlereagh, a man who was intrusted with the duty of preserving the balance of power among the nations of Europe, yet had not equanimity enough to preserve his spirit from the madness of suicide.

Becoming desperately unpopular in England, from his open and bitter championship of the meanest despotisms, Castlereagh brought upon his head the indignation of all the Liberals of Europe, and Byron dipped his pen in gall to denounce him. The Minister was endowed with one of those cold and resolute tempers which brave unpopularity so long as they continue to be favored with the smile of kings. Nevertheless, he succumbed at last to the fierce onslaughts which were made upon him from all sides, and to the embarrassments which were accumulating around him. On the 12th of August, 1822, immediately after breakfast, Castlereagh entered his cabinet, and cut the carotid artery with a razor. Dr. Bankhead accidently entered the room at the same moment. "Let me fall upon your arm; all is finished," said the Minister, and he expired.

Of Condorcet, the great philosopher and statesman of the French Revolution, who swallowed poison in 1794; of Roland, the republican, and Girondist, who, seven days after his noble wife had perished on the scaffold, let out his own life by the sword; of Chatterton,

> "The marvellous boy, who perished in his pride;"

and of Hayden, the gifted artist and man of genius, whose proud and sensitive nature could not brook the terrors of debt, neglect, and penury, and who also managed to "shoot the gulf" by the double means of the razor and pistol ball, we have not left ourselves room to speak. Should we resume the theme, it would be interesting to trace the laws which have been thought to govern the actions, as well as the palliations which are brought forward to soften the guilt of suicides.

A Locomotive Running Wild.

A singular occurrence took place on Saturday morning at the junction of the Western Maryland with the Northern Central Railway. The locomotive "Monocacy," of the Western Maryland Railroad, was on the track of that road, as usual, ready to back down for the passenger train of said road, which goes from the city with the mail train, and cuts loose from said train below the junction. By some mistake on the part of the switch-tender at the junction the switch was left open, and the mail train, running at her usual and fast speed, entered the track of the Western Maryland Railroad. The engineer and fireman of the Western Maryland Railroad locomotive, seeing the danger, made every effort to start the engine and get out of the way, but the distance and time being so short they could not get the engine started in time to prevent a collision, and therefore left her to her fate. The concussion was so great that the bolt coupling the tender with the engine was thrown out and one safety chain broken, the tender being but slightly injured. The engine bounded off, with but one single chain connecting the tender with the engine, the engineer and fireman, with others, immediately following on foot. The locomotive was soon at a speed of forty miles per hour, and having a full furnace of wood, there was no telling where she would be brought up. She passed two very short curves on the road at a fearful rate of speed, much to the wonderment of all along the route, not knowing what the wild freak meant. One of the provisions of the charter of the Western Maryland Railroad Company is that the whistle is to be sounded or the bell rung at all road crossings, but it has not been ascertained that this locomotive complied strictly with this provision. It was fortunate that the pumps were on at the time, as the cold water pumped into the boiler had a beneficial effect in arresting her wild career. The cold water having arrested her, she was found seven miles up the road, and, strange to say, near the water station where she had been accustomed to get her supply. When found, a colored man was occupying the seat of the engineer, with his fiddle, and was entertaining himself and the locomotive with the tune of "John Brown's Soul is Marching On." He had not mechanical skill sufficient to shut off the valve, and the steam getting up again by the stoppage, she was about starting again on her wild course as the engineer approached, seeming to fear a reprimand from her master for thus unceremoniously leaving him; but the colored man said she should not move a peg, and had, as he said, "scotched" the wheels with wood from the tender. Had it not been for the pumps being on, she would have run into the freight train east, which was only four miles distant. The engine and cars of the Northern Central Railway were but slightly broken, and fortunately no passengers were injured.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Death of Henry John Denis.

An English paper says:—"Among those who went down with the ill-fated ship *London* there is one gentleman whose name deserves to be rescued from the common oblivion which, as far as the public is concerned, is likely too soon to overtake the majority of the sufferers. Narrowly escaping a few years ago a similar fate on board the *Marco Polo*, when she struck an iceberg in the middle of the night in the Southern Ocean, and displaying the utmost presence of mind on that terrible occasion, Mr. Henry John Denis had since been very active as a colonial explorer, and had for many months been engaged in a hazardous hunting expedition in the wild regions and among the savage tribes which lie at the back of Port Natal. Not on these accounts, however, would his name deserve to be brought into prominent public notice. The circumstances for which he is entitled to a place in our memories is, that he is understood to be the first, if not the only Englishman who has actually grown cotton in the Southern States of the American Union by free negro labor. Starting for America whilst the civil war was still at its height, he took a plantation on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, under the promise of adequate protection from the United States Government.

"He succeeded in raising a crop, and only retired when he found that in the then existing state of things it was utterly impossible to grow that crop without great pecuniary loss as well as personal risk. As some atonement, however, the United States Government gave him a special honorary certificate, a copy of which we subjoin for the satisfaction of our readers. For the benefit of the uninitiated, we may state that the 'army worms' therein referred to are a species of destructive insect which preys upon the cotton plant:—Office of Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department for Leasing Abandoned Plantations, Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 5, 1864.—To whom it may concern:—This is to certify that Henry John Denis, late of No. 11 Grove, Clapham road, London, son of John Denis, Esq., of the Leys, Cambridge, and Great Shelford, is the first Englishman that has grown cotton, by free colored labor, in this district of the slave States of the Mississippi, United States. The said cotton grown on the 'Adams' plantation, sixteen miles south of Vicksburg, in the year of adversity, 'Army' Worms, and Guerillas, 1864. C. W. Wintropp, Assistant Special Agent of United States Treasury Department for Leasing Abandoned Plantations."

Disturbances in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Union, 15th.

One evening last week, a party of unknown armed men entered Clifton, in Wayne county, and rode up to the house of Mr. Hughes, late an officer in the Rebel army, and sent a messenger in, and demanded that either he should appear at the door, or send out his coat which he had worn in the Rebel service. Believing that the latter would be safest, he sent out his coat, when the men hung it up, and fired a volley at it; after which they sent it in, telling him if he behaved himself henceforth all would be right; but if not, he would get the next volley through the heart.

After leaving the house they went to the residence of Dr. Fuller, who had been in the Rebel army, and who had on one occasion solicited and obtained the office of executioner to shoot a Union man, and called him out. On his appearance they "mounted" him with bowie-knives and literally cut him to pieces. The party then left. Both Hughes and Fuller had been connected with the Rebel Conscript Bureau. It is believed that the party were the relatives and friends of the Union man who was killed by Fuller, who was so anxious to play the executioner.

The French Post Office.

The annual report of the Post Office Department of France shows that during the past year 311,000,000 letters were written and despatched within the limits of France. Of these 287,000,000 were franked; 275,000,000 newspapers passed through the post office during the past twelvemonths. The value of goods forwarded through the post office during that period amounted to above 33,000,000f., to which, if one adds the money paid for the postage of newspapers, the formidable sum of fifty odd millions is attained; that is, above £2,000,000 sterling. Correspondence has increased since the year 1851 at the rate of between 3,000,000f. and 4,000,000f. per annum. In bonds, railway scrip, and banknotes no less than 775,824,000f. passed through the post office, which brought in a return of 793,338f. to the treasury. To avoid paying the tax on *lettres chargées*, money is constantly forwarded by the post without the sender declaring the contents of his letter. If discovered, this breach of the laws which regulate post office transactions is punished by a heavy fine.

EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.—From 1812 to 1832, the tobacco tax in France produced 28,000,000 francs, and the lunatic asylums contained 8000 patients. The tobacco revenue has now reached 180,000,000 francs, while there are 44,000 paralytic and lunatic patients in the hospitals, showing that the increase of lunacy has kept pace with the increase of the revenue of tobacco. These statistics, presented by M. Jolly to the Academy of Science, in connection with the closing words of his speech, contain a frightful warning to those forming the pernicious habit of smoking, now increasing so rapidly:—"The immoderate use of tobacco, and more especially of the pipe, produces a weakness of the brain and in the spinal marrow, which causes madness."

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES,
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

---

5 20S.
7·30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
1 23tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chestnut Street.

ITALIAN MACCARONI,
VERMICELLI,
PARMASAN CHEESE.
FRESH IMPORTED.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 1

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 18

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, January 1, 1866.

CAPITAL STOCK.

12,000 shares at $25 each, all paid in cash......$300,000·00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash deposited in banks—Nassau Bank	$16,696 89
St. Nicholas Bank	417·07
Amount in hands of agents and in course of transmission	2,606·12
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	143,150 00

Amount of stocks owned by the Company:—

	Par value.	Mkt val.	
40 shares, at $25, Chatham Bank	$1,000·00	$1,300·00	
50 shares, at $25, Excelsior Insurance Co.	1 250 00	1,258·00	
$75,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	75,000 00	77,250·00	
$25,000 U. S. '81 Bonds	25 000 00	26 250·00	
$25,000 U. S. 7 30 Bonds	25,000 00	24,625·00	
	$127,250 00	$130,675 00	$130,675 00

Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par val.	Mkt. val.	Loans.
50 shares, at $50, North R. Bk.	$2,500	$2,750·00	$3,400 00
25 shares, at $50, Irving Bank	1,250	1,280·00	
100 shares, at $100, Coney Island Railroad	10,000	7,500·00	6,500·00
$1000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	1,000	1,030·00	800·00
40 shares, at $50, Brevoort Insurance Co.	2,000	1,600·00	1 500 00
100 shares, at $10, Firemen's Trust Company	1,000	800·00	4,300·00
30 shares, at $100, St. Nicholas Bk.	3,000	3,000·00	
25 shares, at $40, Grocers' Bk	1,000	1,000·00	
$3000 U. S. 10-40 Bonds	3,000	2,820·00	1,800·00
$2000 U. S. '81 Bonds	2,000	2,100 00	2,000·00
50 shares, at $25, Citizens' Bk.	1,250	1 500 00	1 000·00
20 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins. Co.	1,000	1,500 00	2'200·00
30 shares, at $50, Germania Insurance Co.	1,500	1,500 00	
80 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins Co.	4,000	4,000 00	3 050·00
30 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins. Co.	1,500	1,500·00	1,000·00
25 shares, at $50, Irving Bank	1 250	1,250·00	1,100 00
20 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins. Co.	1,000	1,000 00	750·00
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	1,000	1 030 00	950·00
$750 U. S. 7 30 Bonds	750	738·75	600·00
$100 U. S. 6-81 Bonds	100	105·00	
$50 U. S. 10-40 Bonds	50	47·00	
40 shares, at $100, Star Ins. Co.	4,000	3,600·00	5,000·00
10 shares, at $100, Putnam co Bk.	1,000	1,000 00	
$1000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	1,000	1,030·00	
$500 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	500	515·00	400·00
16 shares, at $100, Metropolitan Gas Company	1,600	1,800·00	1,400 00
	$48,750	$46 665 75	$37,950 00

	$37 950·00
Amount of premium unpaid	19,606·72
Amount of interest on investments made by Company, due and unpaid	6,223 63
Amount of office furniture and fixtures	2,000·00
	$359,325·43

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$104,460·54	
Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company	23,422 79	
		$127,883·33

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$104,918·71	
Amount of dividends paid during the year	30,000·00	
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid the agents and officers of the Company	16,991·42	
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	9,677·15	
		$161,587·28

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.
Messrs. CHARLES VEZIN & CO.,
Messrs. GANS, LEBERMAN & CO.,
Messrs. MOSS & CO.,
M. MORRIS MARPLE,
C. A. TRUDIUM,
W. W. NORCROSS successor to J. Garrison & Co.
SOWER, BARNES & POTTS
O. BARDENWERPER, Agent,
2 17 stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street, Phila.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, January 1, 1866.

CAPITAL STOCK.

6000 shares at $50, all paid in cash......$300,000·00

ASSETS.

The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company		553·50
Amount of cash on hand		5,854·28
Amount of cash deposited in Banks, specifying in what Banks the same is deposited:—		
Atlantic National Bank, of N. Y.	$12,770·70	
City National Bank, of Brooklyn, New York	228·76	
		12,999·46
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission		11,959·48
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		72,650·00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		7,000·00

Amount of Stocks owned by the Company	*Par Value.*	*Market Value.*	
$80,000 U. S. Coupons '81	$80,000	$83,600	
$40 000 U. S. T. N., 5-20	40,000	40,800	
$142 000 U. S. T. N., 7·30	142,000	141,290	
70 shares at $100, Amer. Nat. Ex. Bank, N. N.	7,000	7,784	
50 shares at $100, Phœnix Nat. Bank of N. Y.	5,000	5,000	
50 shares at $100 Shoe and Leather Bank of N. Y.	5,000	5,050	
50 shares at $20, Import. and Traders' Nat. Bank	5,000	5,100	
48 shares at $124, Atlantic Nat. Bank of N. Y.	4,500	4 590	
$5000 Wis. State Bonds	5,000	5,000	
	$293 500		298,314·00

U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps	110·00
Office furniture and fixtures for two offices	1,500·00
Bills receivable for Inland Navigation Risks	455·37

Amount of Stock held by the Company as Collateral Security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Value	Market Value.	Am't Loa'd	
10 shares Home Life Ins. Co., Brooklyn	$1,000·00	$1,120·00	$800	
20 shares Lenox F. I. Co., N Y.	500·00	550·00	500	
$4000 U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, '81	4 000·00	4,180 00	4,000	
$100 5-20 T. Note	100 00	102 25		
$2000 6 per cent, coup. Bonds, 81	2,000·00	2,090·00	2,000	
$300 7·30 Treas. Note	300 00	298·50		
$10 000 Kings county, Brooklyn 7 per ct. Bounty Loan	10,000·00	10,000·00	10 000	17,300 00

Amount of Interest on Investments made by the Company, due and unpaid	419·52
Amount of Interest accrued but not due, on Bonds and Mortgages, United States Bonds, and Treasury Notes, Bank Stocks, State Bonds and Insurance Stocks	6,974 59
	$429,090·29

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	164,255·39
Amount of Interest money received from the investments of the Company	25,340·08
Amount of Income of the Company from any other sources	12,554·44
	$232 149·91

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	$141,367 96
Amount of Dividends paid during the year	30,000 00
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents and Officers of the Company	31 307 37
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company, including Government Taxes	3,962·00
Amount of other Expenses and Expenditures of the Company	18,645 06
	$225,182·39

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.
ANDREW C. CRAIG, No. 138 S. Front street.
J. B. MEYERS & Co., Nos 232 and 234 Market street
EDMUND YARD & CO., No. 617 Chesnut street
WORK McCOUCH & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
BAILEY & CO., No. 819 Chesnut street.
WOLCAMUTH & RALEIGH, No. 9 Bank street.
JOHN VOGT & CO., No 39 S. Fourth street.
W. W. KNIGHT & SON, Nos. 509 and 511 Commerce street
O. BARDENWERPER, Agent
2 17 stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, January 1st, 1866:—

CAPITAL STOCK.

10,000 shares, at $25, all paid in cash......$250,000·00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand and in Chatham National Bank	5,390·10
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	2,550·00
Amount of loans secured by bond and mortgage, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year interest due and owing	129,300·00

Amount of stocks owned by the Company:—	*Par. val.*	*Mkt. val.*	
U. S. 10-40 Bonds	$25 000	$26,406·25	
" 5-20 Bonds	20 000	20 800 00	
" 1881 Bonds	39,504	41,326 55	
" 7·30 Treas. Notes	45 000	44 550 00	
			130,083·10

Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Val.	*Mkt. Val.*	*Loan.*	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	$2,000	$2,080·00	$2,000·00	
60 shares Fulton Insurance Co.	1,500	1,728·00	1,350·00	
50 shares Hamilton Insurance Co.	750	690·00	1,350·00	
30 shares Lenox Insurance Co.	750	712·00		
20 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co.	500	725·00	325·00	
30 shares Equitable Insurance Co.	1,050	1,312·50	1,000·00	
10 shares Merchants' Insurance Co.	600	875·00	1,425·00	
5 shares Balance Dock Ins. Co.	700	980·00		
U S. Treas. Notes	150	135 00		7,350·00
	$7,000	$9,934·50	$7,250·00	

Amount of interest on investments due and unpaid	119·38
Amount of interest on investments accrued but not due	5 117 61
Amount of premiums due and unpaid	6,862·95
Office Furniture and Revenue Stamps on hand	600·00
	$287,373 09

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received, less return premiums and reinsurance	89,868 07
Amount of interest money received	19,928 87
	$109,796·94

EXPENDITURES

Amount of losses paid during the year	$55,114·87
Amount of losses paid during the year which accrued prior to the year	3,376·75
Amount of dividends paid during the year	25,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees	....
Amount paid to the agents and officers of the Company	15,304·06
Amount of taxes paid, State and National	8,906·13
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company	6,945·95
	$114 647·76

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.
Messrs. TH H VETTERLEIN & Co., No. 111 Arch street,
Messrs. G. W. BERNADOU & BRO., No. 504 S. Delaware avenue
Messrs. FEARONS & SMITH, Nos. 19 and 21 S. Water street
Messrs. J. E. CALDWELL & Co., No. 822 Chesnut street.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. Sixth street.
O BARDENWERPER, Agent,
2 17 stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK on the 1st day of January, 1866:—

Capital Stock, 2000 shares, at $50 each, all paid in cash......$100,000·00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash deposited in banks:		
Manhattan Bank of New York	$16,964·82	
United States Trust Company, of New York	25,000 00	
Cash for temporary loans on call	33,245 00	
		75,209 82
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission		32,230·29
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		397,000 00

Amount of stock owned by the Company:—	Par value.	
United States Bonds, 6s, 1881	$165,000 00	165 000·00
" " 5-20s	285,516·00	285,516·00
" " 10-40s—50	15,000·00	14,981·25
" " 7·30 loan	275 000·00	274,993·75
New York City Bonds	30 000·00	30 000·00
" State Stocks	18,000·00	17,940 00
Brooklyn City Bonds	24 000 00	24,000 00
Loans on Policies of the Company		187,103 10
Deferred Premiums of the current year (net)		50 162 69
Interest accrued but not yet due		32 000 00
		$1,586,136 99

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$401,113 32
Amount of Interest Money received from the investments of the Company	125,354·92
	$526,468·24

EXPENDITURES

Amount of losses paid during the year	$84,100·00
" paid for Reinsurance Premiums	82 56
" of Return Premiums	10,633 20
" of Dividends paid during the year	61,150·00
" of Expenses, including Commissions and Fees paid to the agents and Officers of the Company	84,441·01
" of Taxes paid by the Company	4,230·14
	$244,636 91

The amount of profits since the establishment of the Company, apportioned to the Policy-holders in present cash value, was $450,000, and, in addition thereto, compound interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, up to the 4th of March, 1865, when the last dividend was made.

The law under which this Company is chartered provides, That if the Capital should, from any cause become impaired to the extent of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, or more, the Stockholders SHALL BE CALLED UPON TO MAKE GOOD SUCH DEFICIENCY. This is the only cash Company in America which affords this safeguard to Policy-holders.

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.
JOSEPH PATTERSON, Esq., President of the Western Bank.
Hon. ARCHIBALD McINTYRE, Treasurer of the United States Mint.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO.
Messrs. RICHARDS, WESTCOTT & Co.
Messrs. STUART & BROTHER,
O. BARDENWERPER,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
2 17stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street, Phila.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No 415 WALNUT STREET.

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 1y

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.
James Brown,
Charles A. Duy,
Wm. D. Lewis,
William B. Bullock,
Wm. N. Needles,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Lemuel Coffin,
J. Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside,
Wm. C. Longstreth,
J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 13 1y

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375·00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996 560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,012 37
	Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,133. Estimated value	2,010 00
	Cash in Banks......$55,956 88	
	Cash in Drawer......678·48	
		56,635·37
		$1,253,680·18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Peniston,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866,
$11,467·53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

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RARIORA OF OLD POETRY.

The Chorus and its Origin.

It was the opinion of Dr. Brown, the author of the "History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry," as conceived from descriptions given of the entertainment by the Iroquois and Hurons of Father Lafitan, that the dramatic and odic poetry of the Greeks, with strophe, antistrophe, and epode, or with verse and chorus, was a natural growth from the song-dancers of savage life. His opinion would have been confirmed, if he had gathered what is now known of the song-dances of other tribes in America, Polynesia, and Africa.

The circle was the form most readily taken by a crowd of lookers on, at an open piece of action, as it is that taken by children about a street acrobat, or by men round a boxing match. But, while our acrobats and boxers answer to the single *dramatis personæ* of dramatic poetry, it is still an open question, whether the chorus arose from a musician, like the piper, aiding the drama, or was at first the body of bystanders. Dr. Brown thinks that the chorus in its original state was, indeed, the audience who surrounded the narrator or actor, and answered him, at every pause, with shouts of triumph, approbation, or dislike.

Among the Tonga tribe, in the time of Captain Cook, a trained chorus of many men was set in the middle of the ring, and played music or sang words in answer to the performers. It was so in a performance of twenty women, who sang a soft air, accompanied with graceful limb-actions, followed by a brisk dance, and were answered in the same tone by the chorus. In another Tonga song-dance, the chorus sang at one time with the bands of performers, and at others in answer to them; though, in one of the song-dances, the whole body of performers was divided into two choirs, each with a charagus; and, after a match of song between the two charagi, there was another of strophes, with the two sides. In the Kaffir war dance the *dramatis personæ* are chiefs, and their warriors usually make up the chorus and dance, "with wooden imitations of their weapons."

In all these song-dances we have the elements of dramatic and odic poetry—the dance as the poetry of motion, the air as the measure of time, and the song as the theme of the piece.

We have here also, as in other cases, enough to warrant the saying that extremes meet; for, after we rise up through the sundry forms of music, we reach at last the opera, which bears a near likeness to the song-dance of the savage. So, when we have been brought to the highest forms of civilization, we find that the greatest happiness of princes is found in the pursuit of hunting; and as high skill is shown by the Nimrod of the townless wild, so we are told by Captain Cook that, in a song-dance of Tonga men, a charagus delivered his song "with an air so graceful as might put to the blush our most applauded performers.

A trained chorus must have come into the song-dance of savages at a very early day; for we find that the time of their turns, and the measure of their songs and shiftings of their figures are so true that they must be as well known to the performers as the figures of a quadrille are known to the best dancers of the ball-room. Father Lafitan writes that some of the songs of the American tribes were so old that often the singers did not understand what they said; and Mariner tells us that the song-dances of Tonga are of sundry kinds, marked by different names, some of them with Hamoan songs, as clearly requiring to be learned beforehand as Italian by an English or German singer.

A note to the Pindar of Benedictus (1620) says, that the dancers of the lyric song-dance took one turn (strophe) from right to left, with the sun, and a return (antistrophe) from left to right, with the planets from West to East, while the epode was sung in a stationary posture, answering to the steadfastness of the earth. Dr. Brown, however, would not go to the stars for the turn or return of the dance, but holds that the reverse wheel of the antisthrope was "for the plain reason of preventing giddiness, which ariseth from running round in the same circle."

From an insight into these song-dances, we can understand why music and bardship held so high a place among men. In many of them, as in the war dance of the Kaffirs, the *dramatis personæ* were kings; and two of the Tonga dances are performed only by heads of tribes and nobles. And, since the songs of these dances held forth to the minds of youth the highest lore of the time—as in the poem of Hesiod, and in some of those of the old Scalds of the North—or quickened their minds by patterns of bravery and generosity, or some kind of great-mindedness, so, while the three graces of the drama, Dance, Tune, and Song, kept the circle pure as a school of good training, courage held a high place in the State. The art was, like man himself, leaning to lower aims, *prona in deterius*, though wise men and bards themselves did their best to preserve it as an instrument of song; but the more it degenerated, the less honor had the bard even of high-aiming song.

Thus, while, in the time of Hoel Dda the social rank of the bard was near that of the King, now, when the Muse has so often pandered to the low tastes which she ought to have refined, the place of the Poet is only where he can hold himself by his birth, his wealth, or his earnings.

From the song dance came much of our poetic word store. A verse—*versus* (verto)—answers to the Greek strophe, or turn in the ring-dance; a foot is the measure of one step; and the word stanza means a stopping, as at the end of a turn. So the burden or short chorus of the old song was, in its first use, a sort of answer to the ring-singers—as its name, indeed, in British, would seem to show; the Welsh *Byrdon* (Byrton) means the short strain, as an answer to the longer strophe.

The burden of the Norse song, "The Death-song of Lodbrock," is *Hinggom ver med hiawrui*—"We hewed with our swords"—on till the last verse, before which the burden is, "Now let us cease our song;" which shows that the song of the king soon became a rote learnt poem, with both the theme singer and chorus.

Mr. Johnston, the editor of the Death-song, says that some learned Icelanders understood, with him, that the poem was of the kind called Twi-Savuque (Twi-songs); and he thinks the picture more interesting if we conceive that Lodbrock armed his warriors, who, animated by their own share in his victories, strike up at intervals, "We hewed with our swords." The boluspa, with most of the other old sagas, has a chorus burden; and so, as I am told by a friend, has the Finnish epic, "Ralewala," of which a version has been printed in German. And, as Mr. Johnston writes, "in the triple chorus of Tyrtæus, a war-song, for war use, the infirmities of age were forgotten by the Spartan veterans, while they sung to the youths—'We were once brave youths.'" When, in the British school of song, the bards had been bred to it by years of training, the crowd of the ring would be hardly a match for them in the epic poem; and it is not easy to perceive whether, in the warriors' triplet (triban mileur), the oldest form of bardic poetry that has come down to us, there was a strain for a chorus, either trained or untrained.

In the old Druid song "Marchwiail Bedu," the third line of each of the nine verses is a didactic kind of burden, which might have been taken up by the people:—

> Snow on hills—with tree-boughs hoar,
> Loud the whistling storm-winds roar,
> Nature helps us more than lore.
>
> Snow on hills—and white are all
> House roofs; ravens hoarsely call;
> From much sleep the gain is small.
>
> Snow on hills—for fish the weir,
> Dells are haunted by the deer,
> Idle for the dead's the tear.

Whether or not the thorough-bred bard, who was forbidden to handle some low kinds of song, took up the twi-song of the Scalds, it is clear from old songs of the Welsh, that the chorus was known in their more homely minstrelsy. *Ar hyd y nos*—"Throughout the night," is the chorus in an old Welsh song; as is another burden, *Hob y derie dando*—"Swine of the oak-grove below." To an old English song there hangs this burden:—

> "Hal down, ho! down, derry, derry down,
> All among the leaves so green, O!"

The first line of which, though in English it means nothing, seems to be, and may be, the burden of a Druid song:—

> *Hai deuwn*—Haste, let us come,
> *Ho deuwn*—Ho! Let us come,
> *Dyre, dyre, deuwn*—Move on, move on,
> Let us come, and so forth.

A yearning for the time-beating dance shows itself in the case of the old Welsh staff-minstrel, who recited poems in the halls of the great, and beat time with his staff. So the Tonga men in the "Lave"—a kind of danceless singing—kept time with a clapping or motion of the hands; and it is noteworthy that, by the side of the dramatic war-dances, the Tonga men have two kinds of danceless singing—the "Lave," and also the "Hive"—without even clapping of hands. Thus we may believe that the poem for the circle and the poem for the bench, such as that of our couplets, and the Welsh "Cywydd," might have kept their place in Greece or Britain at the same time.

In a future article there may be more to add with regard to the "Rariora of Old Poetry," with special reference to that succession of Christian, Latin, and Greek poets who, for several hundred years, on the decline of the Roman Empire and the wide diffusion of Christianity, took up Godly themes, immortalizing the saints in their songs, and exercising a beatific influence on their day and generation.—*N. Y. Citizen.*

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—A Dog-ma—A female canine with pups.

—Ladies are affecting colored kids for full dress, especially lavender, mauve, and yellow.

—Artemus Ward is said to have cleared $50,000 by his books and lectures.

—Maximilian has ordered the building of a garden near his palace at a cost of $120,000.

—The farmers at Raleigh, N. C., have begun to plough.

—Mrs. R. E. Lee sold her farm near Warrenton, Va., 800 acres, at $40 per acre.

—The Reno, Oil Creek, and Pithole Railroad is now open to Oil Creek, Pa.

The Bank at Liberty, Missouri, has been robbed of $72,000 by a party of bushwackers.

—The *Intelligencer* advocates the establishment of a United States Service Club in Washington.

—M. Troyon's collection of one hundred and fifty pictures has just been sold at Paris for £15,090.

—A boy in the English county of Sussex has died of hydrophia from the neglected bite of a rat.

—C. H. Dupont has been appointed Chief Justice of Florida, and A. E. Maxwell and J. M. Baxter associates.

—Both branches of the Legislature of Virginia have passed the bill appropriating $7000 for the relief of the University of that State.

—Hon. R. S. Field, Judge of the United States Court, delivered an eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, before the New Jersey Legislature, on the 12th.

—General Stephen Elliott, who defended Fort Sumter, is now assistant agent of transportation on the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad.

—Since Bancroft's oration the Austrian Minister has declined an introduction to him, and Sir Frederick Bruce has declined to attend a dinner party where Mr. Bancroft was invited.

—Grisi and Mario, it is said, both wish to revisit this country. Grisi is still singing in the English provinces in concerts, and her voice is yet in wonderful preservation.

—English papers confirm the report that Piccolomini is dangerously ill with a malady of the spine. Her medical advisers do not believe she can survive many weeks.

—Mr. Boucicault is in Paris superintending the scenery and mechanism of *Arrah-na-Pogue*, a translation of which is in rehearsal at one of the Boulevard theatres.

—The reports of the ravages of the smallpox in Buffalo, N. Y., have been exaggerated. There have not been over two hundred cases, instead of two thousand, at one time, and the disease is now on the decrease.

—New Orleans now has a population larger by sixty thousand than ever before; Galveston and other Texan cities are full to overflowing; and the same is said of Memphis, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, and all the towns of the Southwest.

—Beer, which a few years since was little known in France, except on the Rhine, is now coming into general use in that country. Cellars have been constructed in several departments in France for the preservation of beer similar to those in Bavaria.

—It is announced that M. Albert, formerly member of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, is to start for the United States in April, in order to present to Mrs. Lincoln the gold medal struck in France in commemoration of her husband.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and be[illegible]

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases.
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FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.,
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MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY GULF States, No. 188 JULIA street, New Orleans, La., February 10, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, February 24, 1866, for the following SUBSISTENCE STORES for the use of the United States Army, viz.:—

POTATOES of the best quality, and in such quantities as may be required during the months of March and April, in good ordinary, well-coopered barrels, head-lined.

ONIONS of the best quality, and in such quantities as may be required during the months of March and April, in good ordinary, well-coopered barrels, head lined.

Separate proposals in duplicate must be made for each article, and bidders may propose for one or both.

The bids must state the price per pound at which it is proposed to furnish the article.

The cost of the packages to be included in the price of the article, each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, and delivered at such times as the Government may require, at the Commissary Depot, Orleans Press, corner of Bunter and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La.

The Potatoes and Onions will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and the weight verified by the Government scales at the subsistence Depot.

No bids will be considered without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

Payments to be made in certificates of indebtedness at the end of the month.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Proposals for Potatoes and Onions."

A. BECKWITH,
2 19 5t Brevet Brigadier-General and Spt. C. S.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until MONDAY, February 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with ONE THOUSAND (1000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this depot as Nos. 1 and 2 (500 barrels of each grade), and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or Railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head-lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground and of a superior quality.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" street, indorsed "Proposals for Flour."

E. T. BRIDGES,
2 19 6t Brevet Major C. S. V.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL with the following packing boxes, as may be required:—

500 W. boxes,
500 bootee boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and specifications as to size, kind, etc, can seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind proposed to be delivered.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Boxes," stating the particular kind bid for.

WILLIAM W. McKIM.
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 4t Philadelphia Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR SOAP

OFFICE SUPERVISING COM'RY GULF STATES,
No. 188 JULIA Street,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 30,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals (which are required to be in duplicate), and must be in neat boxes, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.

No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded.

The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing the article, and the date of purchase.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.

It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.

Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."

A. BECKWITH.
2 13 11t Brevet Brig.-General and Sup't C S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET.
BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C S U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1865.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed "Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La."

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND COMMISSARY PROPERTY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No 401 N. SIXTEENTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at the Government Storehouse, No. 401 N. SIXTEENTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following condemned Subsistence Stores and Commissary Property:—

STORES.

1345 lbs. Bacon Shoulders, 4899 lbs. Beans, 8589 lbs. Hard Bread, 350 lbs. Hams

PROPERTY.

Commissary Chests,
Spring Balances,
Liquid Measures,
Dry Measures,
Faucets,
Funnels,
Molasses Gates,
Scoops,
Cleavers,
Hatchets,
Hammers,
Meat-saws,
Meat-hooks,
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Punches,
Adzes,
Gimlets,
Drivers,
Bung-starters,
Bung-screws,
Sieves,
Ladles,
Bake-pans,
Pan-peels,
Cauldrons,
Grate bars,
Coffee-mills,
Whetstones,
Platform-scales,
Beam-scales,
Counter-scales, etc. etc.

Most of the above articles are fit for use, and can be seen for two days previous to the sale.

Payment to be made in Government funds at time of sale, and goods to be removed as soon as practicable thereafter. By order of

General C. L. KILBURN,
A. C. G. S. and Depot Commissary.
G. BOLTON NEWTON,
2 20 7t Brevet Major and C. S. V.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at ALEXANDRIA, Va., under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Drills,
Adzes,
Augers,
Vises,
Bitst,
Broadaxes,
Chisels,
Hammers,
Grindstones,
Saws,
Squares,
Chests,
Knives,
Burring, Folding, Grooving, Turning, Wiring, and Tire-bending Machines;
Corn Mills,
Burr Mill-stones,
Printing Press, with Type and Font,
Hand Trucks,
Hay Cutters,
Hay Press,
Corn Sheller,
Fanning Mills,
Tents,
Axes,
Chairs,
Desks,
Stoves,
Ovens,
Cots,
Cauldrons,
Ox Yokes,
Chains,
Harness,
Saddles,
Halters,
Wagon Covers,
Buckets
Drug and Paints,
Horse Medicines,
Hammer,
B. S Bellows,
Shovels,
Hose,
Hind Sail,
Paulins,
Soda Fountain,
Barrels,
Window and Door Frames,
Doors,
Ladders,
Window Sash,
Anchor,
Sugar Mill,
Brooms,
Portable Forges,
9 Ambulances,
6 Spring Wagons,
2 Medical Wagons,
1 One-horse Wagon,
Rope,
Glass,
Iron,
Copper,
Lead,
Lead Pipe,
Cylinder Brick, etc.

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
2 17 8t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF HARNESS.—
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, February 21, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described HARNESS, viz.:—

789 single sets lead-mule harness, worn.
472 single sets wheel-mule harness, worn.
42 single sets lead-horse harness, good.
55 single sets wheel-horse harness, good.
50 single sets lead-ambulance harness, good.
211 single sets wheel-ambulance harness, worn.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
2 21 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. D., February 17, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E Streets, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Bedding, Clothing, and Furniture. A large quantity of Hair Mattresses will be sold.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Purchasers will be allowed forty-eight hours to remove their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
2 19 4t Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor,

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz:—

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10 000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 19t

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 1 1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Md., February 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Captain A. M. Cummings, A Q M.,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the Government wharf, south side of basin, the following named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz:—

THE "ESCORT."

Side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "MANHATTAN."

Side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels. She is in good order and well found in all her outfits.

THE "JOHN FARRON."

Side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains, and general outfits.

THE "PECONIC."

Side wheel steamer of 313 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine, and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

THE "HUGH JENKINS."

Side-wheel steamer of 306 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all, 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 10½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1200 barrels; machinery in good condition and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE "STAR."

Side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo 1000 barrels; vessel in good repair and well found in all her outfits.

THE "BALLOON."

Side-wheel steamer of 204 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 29 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

She has recently been put in most thorough repair, and is well furnished and fitted up as a staff-boat; having abundant conveniences in all departments on board for immediate use.

THE "IOLAS."

Side-wheel steamer of 164 7-95 tons wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; over all, 38 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 4 feet; has one square low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, etc. etc.

THE "JAMES JEROME."

Screw steamer of 163 93-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1900 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "CECIL."

Side-wheel steamer of 130 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "L G. CANNON."

Screw steamer of 200 tons, iron hull, built in 1862; draft, 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "IRONSIDES."

Screw steamer of 192 tons; iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

THE "FANNY GARNER."

Screw steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1560 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "TIGRESS."

Screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine, and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "KATE."

Screw tug-boat of 85 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well founded in all her outfits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE IRON RUDDER,

Made of 2½ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 8-16 inch iron on the back; made of the best material, and in the most thorough manner.

This Rudder was made for steamer "L G. Cannon," but not found necessary for her use.

ONE SUPERIOR TUBULAR BOILER.

Taken from the steamer "S R Spaulding," and now lying at Poole and Hunt's yard, foot of Thames street, 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 78,400 pounds.

This Boiler is in complete order, and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7000, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin:—

Superior Chronometers,
Marine Glasses,
Metallic Life-boats,
Manilla Ropes,
Engineers' Tools,
Ship Stores,
Ship Furniture,
Etc, Etc, Etc,

Too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this Depot.

The above named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 9t Middle Military Department.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE SALE OF STEAMERS, WE WILL SELL STEAM FERRY BOAT "BALTIMORE," STEAM PROPELLER "THOMAS SWANN," STEAM PROPELLER "CONGRESS," as follows:—

The Steam Ferry Boat "BALTIMORE," side-wheel double-end ferry boat, of 464 tons. Length on deck, over all, 138 feet 4 inches; beam, 32 feet; over all, 51 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 11 inches; has one low-pressure beam engine, diameter of cylinder 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; draught, 8 feet; hull in perfect order, iron fastened, and metalled in 1863; well found in chains, anchors, fasts, boats, and life-preservers; engine and boiler also in perfect order, and now ready for service; with everything on board that the law requires, having been inspected by a Government inspector during the last month.

The steam propeller "THOMAS SWANN," of 365 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled; length on deck, 120 feet 6 inches; beam, 27 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 5 inches; between decks, 7 feet 11 inches; draft, 8 feet 4 inches; has one direct acting low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston 30 inches. Boiler, machinery, and hull all in perfect order, and well found in anchors, chains, tools, boats, life-preservers, etc., and everything the law requires, with bedding, furniture, and crockery, and cooking utensils for twenty-four persons; now ready for sea, having been fitted up and inspected by a Government inspector during the last two months. Capacity for carrying 2500 round barrels.

The Steam Propeller "CONGRESS," of 422 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened; length on deck, 130 feet; beam, 25 feet 5 inches; depth of lower hold, 11 feet; between decks, 7 feet 8 inches; draught, 9 feet 6 inches. Built in 1863; has three masts, with fore and aft sails, in good order. Hull, engine, and boiler in perfect order, and well supplied with anchors, chains, tools, boats, and life-preservers. Capacity for freight, 4000 barrels, having been fitted up the last two months, with full complement of bedding, furniture, crockery, utensils for 24 persons. Now ready for sea, and inspected by a Government inspector in the last two months.

ADREON & CO.,
2 21 7t Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No. 113 Camp street:—

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1230 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "George Peabody," registered 1018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian," registered 396 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 265 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Huzzar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles" registered 588 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 630 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Balcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 293 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Colonel Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 384 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Colonel Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "General Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 70 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H D Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 340 tons
Model barge "Colonel Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

Terms—Cash in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 12 14t Military Division of the Gulf.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, Sulphuric, 500 lbs.,
Alcohol, 500 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchono 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,
Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.

Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr.,
2 9 17t Auctioneer.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, STEAM ENGINE, TELEGRAPH MATERIAL, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 3, on NEW YORK Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, February 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, ETC., consisting of—

Buckets,
Boilers,
Cots,
Cauldrons,
Kettles,
Pans,
Stoves,
Shovels,
Chairs,
Chests,
Desks,
Wardrobes,
Lounges,
Letter Presses,
Spittoons,
Tables,
Window Shades,
Doors,
Window Frames,
Augers,
Chisels,
Files,
Hatchets,
Hammers,
Saws,
Wheelbarrows,
Grindstones,
Fire Hose,
Ladders,
Paulins,
Pork Barrels,
Gas Generators,
Rags,
Rope,
Trucks,
1 Steam Engine, complete, belonging to a Washing Machine, etc.

Together with a lot of
TELEGRAPHIC MATERIAL,
consisting of—
86 Reel Barrows,
40 Beardslee's Signal Telegraph Instruments, with Chests;
43 Wire Reels, 115 Reel Stands,
59 Gears for do., 40 Reel Handles,
69 Straps for Reel Barrows.

The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-General and Chief Quartermaster,
2 13 8t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Delaware,
February 12th, 1866.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES.

All good and serviceable.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at WILMINGTON, Delaware, on

FRIDAY, the 23d of February,
FRIDAY, the 2d of March,

Two hundred serviceable MULES.

One hundred on each day of sale.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
2 14 14t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES, ETC. ETC.

Much of this Harness is new all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes, Wholesale or Retail.

GREAT BARGAINS.

PITKIN & CO.,
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT Street

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

The total area of paddle surface in one wheel, taking the length of a pair of half paddles at 10 feet, was 320 square feet; and taking them at 9 feet in length, 288 square feet. The inner edge of all the paddles was at the same distance from the centre—namely, 10 feet 8 inches—which made the mean distance of their edges 12 feet 5 1-3 inches from the centre, or the mean diameter over the paddles 24 feet 10 2-3 inches. With the vessel at the draught of 8 feet 5 inches forward and aft, the mean deepest immersion of the outer edge of the paddles was 4 feet 6 inches.

THE BOILERS.

The boilers of the *Winooski* contain 200 square feet of grate surface and 5036 square feet of heating surface, and have no means of superheating the steam. The boilers of the *Algonquin* contain 144 square feet of grate surface and 2678 square feet of heating surface, together with 1132 square feet of steam superheating surface in the tubes. The boilers of both vessels have water tubes. In the *Winooski* they are vertical and are arranged above the furnace, according to Martin's patent; and in the *Algonquin* they are inclined and arranged in combination with the superheating tubes, according to the patent of Mr. E. N. Dickerson, who designed the entire machinery of that vessel.

THE CYLINDERS.

Each vessel has one inclined and direct acting engine. The cylinder of the *Winooski* is 58 inches diameter, and its piston has a stroke of 8 feet 9 inches. The cylinder of the *Algonquin* is 48 inches diameter, and its piston has a stroke of 10 feet.

SPACE OCCUPIED BY MACHINERY AND COAL BUNKERS.

The space occupied in the *Winooski* by the machinery and coal is 57 feet 11 inches, long by the entire breadth and depth of the vessel; and in this space there is a coal bunker capacity of 9424 cubic feet. The space occupied in the *Algonquin* by the machinery and coal is 75 feet 9 inches long, by the entire breadth and depth of the vessel; and in this space there is a coal bunker capacity of 6931 cubic feet.

WEIGHT OF MACHINERY—FAULTY CONDITION OF THE "ALGONQUIN."

The weight of the machinery of the *Winooski*, exclusive of the water in the boilers, is 541,718 pounds, and inclusive of the water, 625,918 pounds. The weight of the machinery in the *Algonquin*, exclusive of water in the boilers, is 629,144 pounds, and inclusive of the water, 701,144 pounds.

The distribution of the weight of the *Algonquin's* machinery was so faulty that when the vessel was fully stowed for sea, with her coal bunkers filled, water in boilers, etc., she had a list of 22 inches to port, giving her port paddle-wheel an immersion of 7 feet 3¾ inches, and her starboard wheel an immersion of 3 feet 7½ inches. To bring the vessel upright, there was required a weight of 73 tons to be stowed on her decks, in the extreme wing, after the hold had been stowed, in such a manner as to place all the weight possible on the starboard side.

SHE REQUIRES TO BE CONTINUALLY TRIMMED.

This additional weight of 73 tons required to be continually trimmed as the coal was used from the bunkers. Of course it added just that number of useless tons to the vessel's displacement, and if it be added to the weight of the machinery, to which it is simply a counterbalance, it will swell that weight to 866,664 pounds.

DIMENSIONS OF EACH VESSEL.

The following are the principal dimensions of each vessel, the greatest transverse section, and the displacement corresponding to their draught of water at the commencement of the trial:—Depth from lower edge of rabbet of keel to mean load water line, 8 feet 2½ inches; length on mean load water line from the forward side of the rabbet of stern to the after side of the rabbet of stern post, 240 feet; extreme breadth on mean load water line, 35 feet; displacement, 1280·78 tons; area of greatest immersed transverse section, 263·85 square feet.

HOW THE DATA WERE KEPT DURING THE TRIAL.

On commencing the trial in Long Island Sound, the vessels started abreast Execution Rock Lighthouse, after having steamed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to that point. The machinery of the *Algonquin* was operated by four engineers from the merchant service, employed by the contractor for that purpose. The naval engineers on board merely took the data of the performance, but in nowise interfered in the management of the machinery.

During the time the machinery of both vessels was in operation a complete steam log was kept of their performance, in which was noted in proper columns, at the end of each hour, the number on the counter, the number of revolutions made by the engines per minute during the hour, the steam pressure in the boilers and in the main steampipe near the engine, the vacuum in the condenser and the position of the throttle valve, the temperature of the atmosphere on deck, of the engine-room, of the fire-room, of the injection water, of the discharge water, and of the hot well or feed water; also the height of the barometer in the engine-room.

An accurate account was kept of the coal thrown into the furnaces each hour, and of the refuse withdrawn from the furnaces and ashpits at the end of each watch of four hours. At the end of every half hour an indicator diagram was taken from each end of the cylinder, and the complete data marked on it at the time taken, and of the number of revolutions of the engine per minute, steam pressure, vacuum, etc. A naval engineer was always on watch in the fire-room and engine-room of each vessel. In the table hereunto appended will be found the totals and means of all the above quantities and the calculated results therefrom.

THE CUT-OFF.

The point at which the steam valve of the *Winooski* closed and cut off the admission of steam to the cylinder, measured on the main cross-head guides, was 6 feet 4 inches from the commencement of the piston on the lower stroke, and 6 feet on the upper stroke. The mean point of cutting off, therefore, was at seven-tenths of the stroke of the piston from the commencement. As the cut-off of the *Algonquin* was not a positive one, the point of cutting off was obtained from the indicator diagrams, and is the mean given by them.

THE CONTRACT FOR THE MACHINERY OF THE "ALGONQUIN."

The following are the guarantees of the contract for the machinery of the *Algonquin*, and it was the object of the trial at the wharf and on Long Island Sound to ascertain if they were fulfilled, and, if not, to what extent they were deficient.

First—That the material, workmanship, detail and finish shall be first class.

Second—That the whole performance shall be of such a character as to demonstrate the satisfactory strength, reliability, practical efficiency and durability of the machinery.

Third. That the variations from specifications—those of the machinery of the *Winooski*, hereunto attached—to the contract for machinery of the *Algonquin*, and forming part of this contract, are to be in the dimensions and arrangements of the cylinder, and such parts as are thereby affected, in the design of the valve gear, and in the type and arrangement of the boilers, and also the surface condenser. These changes are not to increase the weight of the machinery nor the space occupied by it, nor to decrease the weight of coal carried in bunkers, within the limits allowed for the engineer's department, with the machinery described in the attached specifications—that is, the specifications for the *Winooski's* machinery.

Fourth. That if, on completion of the machinery, and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of War, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed or in the cost, *pro rata*, of that power in coal, is less than that of the machinery described in the attached specifications—the specifications for the *Winooski's* machinery—they, the said party of the first part (the contractor for the *Algonquin's* machinery), will remove it, and replace it at their own cost with the machinery described in the attached specifications.

The contract for the *Algonquin's* machinery provides that the entire responsibility of fulfilling the above guarantee is to rest with the said party of the first part, who will make their own working drawings, and arrange and proportion the details of the said machinery in such manner as they shall deem best calculated to secure the most successful operation.

THE FIRST AND SECOND PART NOT FULFILLED.

With regard to the first and second of the above guarantees, we have to say that, in our opinion, they have not been fulfilled.

THE MACHINERY OF THE "WINOOSKI" PERFECT.

The machinery of the *Winooski* has worked in the most perfect manner throughout, and its performance in every particular leaves nothing to be desired for efficacy in a paddle-wheel steamer. Its durability and reliability could be depended upon for any length of cruising. Its workmanship, material, finish, accessories, and appointments are first-class throughout. The machinery of the *Algonquin* is wanting in these particulars and in proper adaptation for marine purposes. In style, finish, and convenience for manipulation, and in all its appointments, it is much inferior to that of the *Winooski*.

THE THIRD GUARANTEE OF THE "ALGONQUIN" CONTRACT ALSO A FAILURE.

With regard to the third guarantee, we find the machinery of the *Algonquin*, including water in boilers, to be 77,426 pounds heavier than the machinery of the *Winooski*. This excess of weight is one-eighth of the weight of the *Winooski's* machinery. If to it be added the 73 tons of extra ballast required to keep the vessel upright, on account of defective distribution of her machinery, the excess of weight of the *Algonquin's* machinery will be 242,946 pounds, which is thirty-nine per cent. of the weight of the *Winooski's* machinery.

This excess of weight requires about eight inches of draught of water to permit the necessary displacement for it, and of course greatly lessens the value and efficiency of the vessel. The space occupied in the length of the vessel by the machinery and coal of the *Algonquin* is seven feet and six inches greater than the corresponding length in the *Winooski*. This is equivalent to eleven per centum of the space occupied by the machinery and coal of the *Winooski*; yet in the large space thus occupied in the *Algonquin* there is only 6934 cubic feet of coal capacity, while in the lesser space occupied in the *Winooski* there is 9424 cubic feet of coal bunker, the *Winooski* thus carrying thirty-six per centum more coal than the *Algonquin*. The contractor has, therefore, failed in fulfilling the third guarantee.

THE FOURTH GUARANTEE THE GREATEST FAILURE OF ALL.

With regard to the fourth guarantee we find that the machinery of the *Algonquin* developed only 54·29 per centum of the power developed by the *Winooski's* machinery, and that the cost of the indicated horse power in pounds of anthracite consumed per hour with the machinery of the *Algonquin* was 18·58 per centum more than with the machinery of the *Winooski*, taking that of the latter for units. If the comparison be made as it properly should be, for economy of fuel, by taking the combustible matter of the coal, instead of the coal itself, for the expression of the cost of the power, as the per centum of refuse in ashes and clinker is an accidental and variable proportion, then the cost of the indicated horse-power in pounds of combustible consumed per hour with the machinery of the *Algonquin* was 23·28 per centum more than the machinery of the *Winooski*. In this most important guarantee for amount of power and economy of fuel this failure of the contractor is the greatest of all, resulting in a loss of speed of nearly two geographical miles per hour, and a large increase of the cost of the steam power *pro rata*.

THE MACHINERY OF THE "ALGONQUIN" A FAILURE IN EVERY POINT.

In every point guaranteed by the contractor for the *Algonquin's* machinery he has failed, and we are of the opinion that it is totally unfit for the naval service. The steam logs of the experiments and the indicator diagrams are herewith forwarded. Respectfully submitted by your obedient servants,

ROBERT DANBY, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.
EDWIN FITHIAN, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.
MORTIMER KELLOGG, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST OF THE GERMAN OPERA.—The pleasure with which the coming season of opera is looked forward to would be appreciated, were every one called on to imagine the countermanding of all operatic advertisements and the statement that the season was indefinitely postponed. The announcement of a new season, however brief, was as pleasant as those Indian-summer days of autumn, which take us by surprise, and are such beautiful souvenirs of a long vanished spring. But the Director has looked at the subject in a wholly practical light, both as regards his pockets and the public's, and charges only ten dollars a seat for the season. The sale of tickets at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, up to last evening, had exceeded any former sale. The season is destined to be a great success.

THE ORATORIO OF "ELIJAH."—The oratorio of *Elijah*, as we have previously announced, is to be repeated at the Academy to-morrow evening. The cast has been slightly altered, and now stands as follows:—Soprano, Miss H. M. Alexander; contralto, Miss Caroline McCaffrey; tenor, Mr. George Simpson; and baritone, Dr. Guilmette, of Boston. In the absence of Mr. Rudolphsen, who took the baritone part before, Mr. Jean Louis, the accomplished baritone of St. Augustine's choir, kindly consented to appear on this occasion, although at very short notice, having barely sufficient time to study up his *role*. In his anxiety to sustain it creditably, we regret to hear that Mr. Louis has over-exerted his voice at the rehearsals, and in consequence is too hoarse too sing. Dr. Guilmette, who takes the "Elijah" character in his stead, is spoken of as a finished musician, and will no doubt give satisfaction.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The houses are crowded, especially the galleries. The galleries delight especially in pieces in the style of *The Ice Witch*, with sparkling scenery, blue, green, and red fire, and a most indomitable champion who fights and conquers all sorts of mortals and immortals. As to plot, wit, interest, or story, we were unable to discover any. Neither had the company any opportunity of distinguishing itself. There is not a good part in the piece, but a great deal of silver tissue, silver lace, etc. etc., representing icicles. Mr. Clarke really has a most arduous task, and leaces with immense *eclat*. The scenery was effective. We especially admired the ice-bound ship—the vision of the sun, with the loveliest of sun-gods, charming Katie Baker. But the most artistic of all was the transformation of the rock into the vessel that takes "Harold" away. The grouping, half real half painted, was a fine picture, *a la Keller*.

To-day there will be an extra grand matinee, on the occasion of Washington's birthday, at which *The Ice Witch* will be played.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke and comedy. A large house will be sure to greet him this evening, the great holiday of the country.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Sam* has made a great hit. Mrs. Creese being suddenly indisposed, her part was taken at a few moments' notice by Mrs. Henri, who filled it in a way to do great credit to her memory and her ability.

ANOTHER SHELL EXPLOSION.—The shells have proved much more destructive of life to our citizens since their permanent settlement in our lots and walls, than when they were being hurled into town from General Grant's guns. We are called upon to record the fourth disaster which has occurred within a month, from careless handling of these dangerous playthings. Yesterday morning, a negro man, named Coleman, was hammering on one, which he thought unloaded, and was rewarded for his carelessness by having one hand completely shattered, the other very badly cut, and his face much disfigured. His injuries, though severe, are not thought to be dangerous. In view of the frequent accidents from this dead-sea fruit, we would like to have it all collected and stored in the dungeons of the city jail, where an explosion could result in nothing but benefit, if it blew the whole building to kingdom come.—*Petersburg Index.*

—The Chicago *Times* says—"Erratum—in the poem published yesterday, for 'dirty shirt,' read 'duty shirk!'"

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

CELEBRATION OF THE DAY

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Memorial Services in Honor of Henry Winter Davis.

WASHINGTON, February 22.

Before 11 o'clock the galleries were crowded, in anticipation of the memorial exercises in honor of the memory of the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis. The flags above the Speaker's desk were draped in black, and other insignia of mourning were exhibited.

A fine portrait of the honored dead peered through the folds of the National banner, above the Speaker's desk. The Marine Band, during the hour preceding the opening of the exercises, occupied the anteroom of the reporters' gallery, and furnished appropriate music.

At twelve o'clock the Senators and the Judges of the Supreme Court entered, preceded by Chief Justice Chase, and many officers of the army and others followed. The President is not present, but Secretary Stanton and Secretary McCulloch entered the hall before the opening exercises. Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, Governor Fenton, of New York, and Judge Advocate-General Holt are among the dignitaries represented.

After a prayer by the Chaplain, the Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House. After the reading of the Declaration, followed by the playing of a dirge by the band, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, rose and said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—The duty has been devolved on me of introducing to you the friend and fellow-member here of Henry Winter Davis; and I will detain you but a moment from his address, to which you will listen with saddened interest. The world always appreciates and honors courage—the courage of Christianity, which sustained martys in the amphitheatre, at the stake, and on the rock: the courage of patriotism which inspired millions in our own land to realize the history of Curtius, and to fill up with their own bodies, it need be, the yawning chasm which imperilled the Republic; the courage of humanity, which is witnessed in the pest-house and the hospital, at the deathbed of the homeless and the prison-cell of the convict. But there is a courage of a statesman besides, and nobly was it illustrated by the statesman whose national services are commemorated to-day. Inflexibly hostile to oppression, whether of the slave on American soil or of Republicans struggling in Mexico against monarchical invasion; faithful always to principles and to liberty, championing always the cause of the down-trodden; fearless as he was eloquent in his avowals, he was mourned throughout a continent, and from the Patapsco to the Gulf, the blessings of those who had been ready to perish, followed him to his tomb. It is fitting, therefore, though dying a private citizen, that the nation should render him such marked and unusual honors in this hall—the scene of so many of his intellectual triumphs; and I have great pleasure in introducing to you, as the orator of the day, Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, his colleague in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and now Senator from the State of Maryland.

Mr. Cresswell commenced by appropriate reference to the memories of the day and the times and in whose honor it is observed, and to the recent memorial services of the second Father of his Country, and then proceeded to give a brief biography of the early life of Mr. Davis, his struggles for an education and a profession, with a record of the subsequent events of his remarkable career, his political opinions and his labors, and his triumph of freedom and patriotism.

Mass Meeting to Sustain the President's Policy—The National Monument—Speech of the President.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—A large political meeting is in progress at Grover's Theatre, in favor of the President's policy.

The National Monument Society held their anniversary to-day. President Johnson presided, and made a few remarks, alluding to Washington's Farewell Address as containing principles by which he sought to be guided, and expressing the hope that all the States would continue their contributions to the structure to be completed as an enduring memorial to the restoration of all the States to their proper relations to the General Government.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Maine, February 22.—The Legislature of the State has passed a bill relating to hawkers and peddlers, which permits citizens of other States to sell goods by sample, by taking out a license, putting them on the same footing with citizens of Maine.

Rosenberg's "New York Bay."

This picture has been, for some weeks, on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, and has attracted a great deal of attention. The artist, Mr. C. G. Rosenberg, is quite extensively known as a poet, art, dramatic, and musical critic, and *litterateur* generally, in all of which specialties he is more than clever. He now brings forward still another claim to the honor of an "Admirable Crichton," and takes at once an enviable place among our American artists. His painting represents a view of New York Bay, from South Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry. It has points of striking excellence. The drawing is bold and full of character; the balance of light and shade is effective; the composition is admirable in arrangement and invention; and the general effect is spirited, and bating a certain unsatisfactoriness in the tone of the colors, is eminently pleasing.

We understand that the work is to be engraved and reproduced in the form of a chromo lithograph. The picture, it strikes us, is capitally adapted for this purpose. The scene is not only attractive for its natural beauties, but its associations and its relation to the great emporium of the Western hemisphere give it much additional interest in the eyes of our citizens.

"The Bay of New York" is numbered among the paintings of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, because the artist is now a resident of that city; yet he has lived until recently in New York, where he earned a reputation in his profession, and made hosts of friends. But Mr. Rosenberg will hereafter be known by his brush altogether. He will make painting his *forte*, and in this he is right, for he can thus succeed. He has now on his easel a portrait of a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, which promises to attract marked and favorable attention from critics and *connoisseurs*, and his pencil is "engaged" for some time in the future. We shall watch Mr. Rosenberg's artistic career with care, and duly report his progress.

The picture now belongs to the collection of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, and as this exhibition closes very soon, all who wish to see its many attractions must do so forthwith.—*New York Journal.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Celebration—General Grant—Endorsing the President—Commercial Matters, Stocks, Business, Etc.—American Institute—Decline in Coal, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 22.

Washington's birthday is to be celebrated here in splendid style. Drums and wind instruments are already lading the air with martial tones, initiative of grand parades. The public buildings, and many private business places are closed, and redolent with bunting in honor of the natal day of Washington.

Lieutenant-General Grant, accompanied by his wife and his personal staff, arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. During the day, as upon the occasion of his previous visit, he was besieged with visitors. In the evening, accompanied by his staff, he partook of a private banquet at the Union Club. To-day he is the guest of the Union League.

The further hearing of the case of James F. Oram, accused of the murder of Joseph Van Doren, in Beaver street, on the 29th of July last, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barnard. Mr. Chauncey Shaffer opened on the part of the defendant, to whose character several witnesses bore favorable testimony. The trial is still on, and will be continued to-day.

The jury in the case of John B. Sickles, who sued William R. Siney, proprietor of the Bowery and East Houston street line of stages, for injuries received in being run over by one of defendant's vehicles in Broadway, near Fulton street, on the 11th of December, 1863, yesterday brought in a verdict for plaintiff, allowing him eleven hundred and fifteen dollars.

The trial of John Cahill, indicted for the murder of Officer Duryea, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. A number of witnesses were examined by the prisoner's counsel, and the case will be finished to-day.

Commissioner Osborn was occupied some time yesterday taking evidence on a charge against Felix Capretti, accused of having had in his possession about one thousand dollars in counterfeit fifty cent notes. The examination was not concluded.

At a meeting of the American Institute, Tuesday evening, the newly-elected President, Hon. Horace Greeley, having been introduced by Mr. Dudley S. Gregory, Vice-President of the Institute, addressed the members at some length, and advised among other things that the Institute take measures for the erection of a suitable edifice wherein to hold a perpetual fair. About a hundred persons were made members of the Institute.

President Greeley appointed Mr. John W. Chambers Clerk, and Mr. David M. Jacobus Messenger for the ensuing year; and the salary of the Corresponding Secretary was fixed at $2000. The report of the Committee on By-Laws was laid over to the next meeting, the Trustees were empowered to negotiate for the sale of the Institute's property at No. 531 Broadway, and after desultory discussion a recess was taken until Tuesday evening a fortnight hence.

Charles White, aged 45, jumped from a third-story window of his residence, No. 47 Amity street, into the yard beneath, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. He sustained a compound fracture of one leg, and other serious injuries about the body. It is thought he cannot recover.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Oxburgh, late a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, who was run over on Saturday last by a freight train, at One hundred-and-twenty-fifth street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the action of President Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine last evening, the subject of cholera was discussed. Papers were read by Drs. Nutting and Griscom.

At the sale of Pittston coal yesterday, prices declined from $1 to $2·25 per ton. Nearly one-half of the coal offered was withdrawn.

Most kinds of produce and merchandise were lightly dealt in yesterday. The main inquiry was for cotton and whisky, which were firmer, and breadstuffs and provisions, which were heavy and irregular. Freights were quiet.

Gold, 137½. Business flat. Government stocks steady and firm. There is little or nothing doing to-day.

FULTON.

FUN FOR THE BOYS, BUT POOR SPORT FOR THE PASSENGERS.—Henry Gilmore, John Williams, John Morrison, James Oakley, George Randolph, Charles Smith, and George Koon, all between sixteen and twenty years of age, amused themselves yesterday afternoon by throwing missles at a train of cars on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Chester. Windows were smashed and several passengers made narrow escape from injury. Officer William Taggart was telegraphed for, and, proceeding to Chester, succeeded in getting the entire party on a train, and brought them to Philadelphia, when they were taken before Alderman Lutz, who held them each in $800 bail.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Robert Steen, for many years a prominent grocer of this city, died this morning at his residence in West Philadelphia, in his 80th year. Mr. Steen was a native of Ireland, but had been in this country for fifty years. He was a man of sterling integrity and patriotism, and was a contemporary and friend of the late William R. Thompson. He was a Director in the Mechanics' Bank and Reliance Insurance Company, and his loss will be generally regretted.

STEALING SUGAR.—James McCready, Charles Minor, and James Brogan were arrested by Officer Neff, about 1 o'clock this morning, charged with stealing sugar from a vessel at Almond street wharf. Several bags of the sugar were recovered at Brogan's house, in Swanson street, below South. Alderman Tittermary committed them for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

TESTIMONIAL TO SAMUEL S. SANFORD.—Samuel S. Sanford, the veteran Ethiopian comedian, and originator of minstrelsy in Philadelphia, is now in this city. We are pleased to learn that his friends intend shortly complimenting him with a mammoth testimonial, of which the particulars will hereafter be announced.

DEATH OF COLONEL BANCKER.—Colonel James N. Bancker, well known in amusement circles, and formerly attached to the old Continental Theatre, died this morning at 1 o'clock. The deceased was widely known and esteemed, and only yesterday was tendered a complimentary benefit at the American Theatre.

STEALING MEAT.—A woman was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Farmers' Market, charged with stealing meat. She was committed.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE RICHMOND "EXAMINER."—The following is the text of General Grant's order, permitting the resumption of the Richmond *Examiner*:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, February 19, 1866.—Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of Virginia.—General:—Your order of date the 13th instant, taking military possession of the Richmond *Examiner*, a newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia, and prohibiting its publication, made in pursuance of the direction of the Lieutenant-General commanding, is hereby temporarily suspended, and the Richmond *Examiner* will be permitted to resume its publication upon the express condition that in future it will not pursue a course inimical to the Government, or to the growth or expression in acts or words of Union sentiments among the people of the States lately in Rebellion, or to the cultivation of friendly relations between the people of these States, or any of them, and other States of the Union; and that it will not in anywise fail in its editorials, correspondence, or transfer of articles from other newspapers, to give support, countenance, and friendship to acts and expressions of loyalty to the Union and its supporters.

"By command of Lieutenant-General Grant,
"T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General."

DRY GOODS.

LARGE LINEN SALE
AT MILLIKEN'S,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1·25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¾ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doylies, in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
1 18thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

THOMAS SIMPSONS SONS,
NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—
BLANKETS—BLANKETS
BLANKETS CHEAP.
SPLENDID BLANKETS—From $5 per pair up.
10-4 Blankets, all-wool, $5 50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns at reduced prices.
Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10 4 wide, for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms, from 20c up.
Neat Styles Heavy Marseilles, for Ladies' and Children's wear, 80 cents per yard—worth $1·25. These goods are just in from New York auction.
27 inch Medicated All Linen Huck Towelling, 35 cents per yard—worth 50 cents
Cambric Edgings and Insertings. A new and beautiful assortment just opened

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca 31c up.
Calicoes, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap
English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns, at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose, from 13c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap. A good assortment of Woollen hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 29mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE street

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO
A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT
STOVE FOR HEATING
PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY,
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened 500 doz. Linen Towels.
Huckaback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up to $1.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Bath Towels, 31, 40, 50, and 65 cents.
A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doylies.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Linen Huckaback by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.
8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap.
Best Russia Crash in the city, for 18, 20, 25 cents per yard.

WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins.
Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns.
Striped and Plaid Muslins.
Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.
Shirred Muslins, very cheap.
Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.
White Brilliances, 28, 31¼, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts.
White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

N. B.—Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pillow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. 2 10

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.
FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,
FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
ENGLISH BLANKETS.
FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[2 21 rp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

1866. SPRING. 1866.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will Open on Monday, Feb. 19,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FIGURED PERCALES.
2 CASES 5-4 PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINE.
All the new colors, beautiful quality, only $1.
Also, a large line of
FINE DRESS GOODS
Just landed.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
All the leading makes of
SHEETING, SHIRTING, AND PILLOW CASE MUSLINS,
Bought before the great advance, selling below the market price.
OUR MOTTO, [2 17 6t
"SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES."

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 50c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS
HAIR NETS
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices 9 1 5

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 5